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The Hongkong Telegraph

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May 24, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 79
Humidity 94 89

May 24, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 77
Humidity 93 85

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST.
Barometer 29.82.

7663 日四初月四

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1917.

四拜禮 號四廿月五英曆 1917
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS,
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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GERMAN APOLOGIES.

Fear of Spain and Sweden.

London, May 23.

Germany has apologised to Spain, for the recent violation in Spanish territorial waters, and has promised to respect Spanish rights in future.

Germany is also attempting to conciliate Sweden, asserting that the torpedoing of the three Swedish ships was accidental.

The *Norwegian Shipping Gazette* emphasises that German respectfulness to Spain and Sweden is due to the fact that there is some risk where they are concerned, but Germany has not apologised, or the sinking of Norwegian ships, or for the killing of a hundred Norwegian sailors.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Successful British Raid.

London, May 22.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided trenches to the east of Vermelles. There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

Rheims Again Bombarded.

London, May 23.

A French communique states:—There has been violent artillery firing at Valenciennes and on the Calais plateau. Rheims was heavily bombarded.

AERIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

A Post-War Enquiry.

London, May 22.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baird announced that Lord Northcliffe had been appointed Chairman of a Committee to enquire into aerial civil communication after the war.

The Committee includes Lord Montagu of Basildon, representing the India Office; Sir Thomas Mackenzie, representing New Zealand; and the Hon. W. P. Schreiner, High Commissioner for South Africa. It is hoped that Canada and Australia will nominate representatives.

A STRIKE POSTPONED.

London, May 22.

Owing to the intervention of Sir George Asquith, the threatened strike of cotton weavers, mentioned on the 14th inst., has been postponed for a fortnight after Whitsuntide.

The employers have made proposals for a settlement, which will be submitted to the workers' representatives.

R.G.S. MEMBERS' ACTIVITIES.

London, May 22.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, the President said he had received strange tales of the doings of some of their most distinguished travellers in the East. For instance, one was engaged on a political mission almost within sight of Mecca. Another, as geographer and archaeologist, directed from a seaplane the bombardment of an enemy depot in Asia Minor, in order that a Greek Temple might not be damaged. Another, a lady, was engaged in strenuous staff work in Mesopotamia.

ALLIED PURCHASES IN AMERICA.

London, May 22.

Reuter's correspondent at New York states that the Allies' purchases will in future be made through a Commission supervised by the Government, instead of through Messrs. Morgan's, thus saving the latter's commission.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Enemy Attacks Fail.

London, May 23.

An Italian official message says:—We repulsed violent raids at Cavenno Pass, Piobigge Bridge and Giamella Valley, and heavily drove back attacks at Monte Dossalto and Zugno.

There were also local attacks in Posina Valley, on the Asiago Plateau and at Carnia.

Repeated enemy attempts eastward of Gorizia failed to drive us from the hill to the south of Grazigna.

Our airships bombed the enemy's rear lines at Vogrisca.

GENERAL SMUTS' SPEECH.

To be Circulated Broadcast.

London, May 23.

In the House of Commons Mr. Yeo asked whether, in view of its importance, the speech of General Smuts in the House of Commons, at the luncheon on May 15, would be reprinted and published and distributed to the Allies and neutrals.

Lord Robert Cecil replied that the speech had been reprinted in English as a pamphlet for distribution in the British Empire and America. Translations were in the course of preparation for the Allies and neutrals.

Mr. Yeo suggested that the speech should be circulated in the schools, as it would have a good effect on the young life of the nation.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

U.S. AND THE WAR.

The Tonnage Question.

Washington, May 22.

Mr. Balfour discussed the shipping problems with the United States Shipping Board. British experts had worked out the amount of tonnage necessary to supply the Allies. The Board drafted a programme accordingly.

The Italian mission has arrived in America.

New War Ministries.

London, May 22.

Telegrams from New York state that President Wilson has decided to create three new Ministries—Food, Munitions and Transportation.

A Threat.

London, May 22.

"The Times" Buenos Aires correspondent says that the United States has threatened to restrict the export of coal unless actual scarcity justifies the Argentine's embargo on wheat exports.

IN THE WEST.

A Triumph for British Guns.

London, May 22.

The destruction of the Hindenburg line, mentioned by Field Marshal Haig, was a triumph for British guns. Correspondents describe the line as vanishing like smoke before a hurricane bombardment. Concrete pits, well-deep heavily timbered dugouts, riveted supports and all the enemy's laboriously constructed devices were completely blown away. French experts are elated at the fact that the British, in less than a month, have cracked a barrier which took a year to build, and upon which hinge all future enemy manoeuvres; and they state that already there are signs of the Germans' preparing to retreat from their new system, which is the only alternative to decisive defeat if they remain; namely, the system of switch trenches zigzagging to rallying points in the rear. The unhappy Boche in fact must work feverishly night and day perfecting these tunnel-like switches or be massacred on his line.

Successful British Raids.

London, May 22.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out successful raids north-east of Epheby and north of Armentieres. German artillery was active at night east of Bullecourt and south of the Arras-Cambrai road and west of Lens. We destroyed a large ammunition dump north-east of Queant, the explosion being felt at great distances to our rear.

French Repulse Enemy Attacks.

London, May 22.

A French communique states:—Enemy attacks on the positions we captured yesterday north of Mont Cornillet, Casque, and Teton were everywhere repulsed with losses. We took a thousand and wounded prisoners on May 20, including twenty-eight officers. There was a violent artillery struggle on the Vauclerc plateau.

ANOTHER BRAZILIAN STEAMER SUNK.

Paris, May 22.

A submarine has sunk the Brazilian steamer *Tajuca* off Brittany. Some of the crew were saved.

BRAZIL AND THE GERMANS.

The President's Proposal.

Rio de Janeiro, May 22.

The President has proposed to Parliament that the decree announcing Brazil's neutrality be revoked. It is expected that this will be followed by Brazil's entering the war on the side of the Allies.

Brazil's Traditional Policy.

Rio de Janeiro, May 22.

The President's message asks for a revocation of the neutrality decree "in consideration of the fact that the United States forms an integral part of the American Union, and the traditional policy of Brazil has always been regulated in perfect unity with the United States; also in consideration of the wishes of the great majority of Brazilians."

Acceptance by Congress.

New York, May 22.

The Brazilian Congress has accepted the President's recommendation to revoke neutrality.

ALLIED SUBJECTS FOR BRITISH ARMY.

London, May 22.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that conversations were proceeding with the Allied Governments on the question of incorporation of Allied subjects in Britain in the British army.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

ANOTHER M. P. KILLED.

London, May 22.

Major Valentine Fleming, M.P., (C. South Oxfordshire, Henley Division) has been killed in action.

ELECTORAL REFORM BILL.

London, May 22.

In the House of Commons, Sir George Cave, in moving the second reading of the Electoral Bill, estimated that it would increase the voters by 8,000,000, of which 6,000,000 would be women.

MORE SWEDISH SHIPS SEIZED.

Stockholm, May 22.

The Germans have seized three more Swedish ships.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Lord Curzon's Appeal.

London, May 22.

Continuing his speech in the House of Lords, Lord Curzon said:—

When the war is over and we have commenced the task of reconstructing, which will be not less difficult and anxious than the conduct of the war itself, who can doubt that a contented Ireland will be an asset of immeasurable value to a future settlement of the interests of the British Empire? Who can doubt that Great Britain will be a more powerful figure at the Peace Conference if she can speak with the united voice of all her sons?

Might not such a consummation pave the way for that her sons? Might not such a consummation pave the way for that world co-operation of the three greatest liberty-loving nations of the earth—France, the United States and ourselves, upon whose close communion and interdependence of action he believed the future of civilisation to a large extent depended.

The settlement of the Irish question had emerged as a world factor of capital importance that might affect the fortunes of Great Britain in the war and the destinies of mankind for generations. If an effort was to be made, none could dispute that it should be made without delay. Since the beginning of the war the situation in Ireland had grown not better but worse and if left alone it might grow even worse. In that case if we faltered or drifted not merely would we parade our bankrupt statesmanship before the world but we would have earned the deserved condemnation of posterity.

Lord Curzon, referred to the importance of the proposals in the first part of Mr. Lloyd George's letter and said that though they had momentarily disappeared they might re-emerge later in perhaps a more acceptable form. Lord Curzon then described precedents for the Convention and its constitution in similar terms to those used by the Premier and concluded by saying that it was beyond measure desirable that representatives of all those bodies and parties should attend. It would be a national misfortune if any stood aloof and grave responsibility would rest upon any of those bodies who elected to abstain. Many of their lordships had carried weight of authority in Ireland and he prayed them to use their influence to dissuade the people from such an unfortunate and disastrous course as to abstain. The tide was running fast in Ireland and he prayed God that on this occasion they might not miss it. (Cheers.)

Opinions in the Lords.

In the House of Lords, Lord Midleton said that whatever was done they must secure a large and loyal element in the Convention and make it clear that the loyal element should have an adequate share in the Government.

Lord Londonderry, in the course of a maiden speech, said that those upholding the cause on the battlefield would ask why this settlement and plan should be produced during their absence, but strong though

his hereditary convictions were, he would welcome any argument which might furnish a solution of the problem.

Lord Selbourne agreed with Lord Lansdowne that it was impossible to return to the past. This was no longer a question for the United Kingdom but for the Empire.

Lord Beresford hoped that Irishmen in convention would settle the Irish question, which Englishmen had never been able to do.

Press Opinions.

London, May 22.

The newspapers generally welcome the Convention, but the comments as to the outcome are cautious. None are too hopeful of success. It is pointed out that although the speeches in Parliament showed a remarkable change in the atmosphere, the crux of the difficulty, namely the exclusion of North-east Ulster remains. The strongest hope is based on the attitude of Lord Lansdowne and Lord Curzon. The latter's speech is regarded as of better augury than that of Sir John

Lonsdale.

The "Daily Telegraph" interprets the general feeling in Parliament as recognising that the Convention if held might easily fail, but says that success is not precluded and the experiment ought to be made with good will.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that if the Convention is convoked on the crest of the incoming tide it may be carried to land.

The "Daily News" rejoices that the representation will include the social, economic and intellectual elements, and says that this variety and comprehensiveness contains a promise of a satisfactory issue.

The "Morning Post" says it must not be forgotten that the Government of Ireland is not purely an Irish question, because the security of Great Britain largely depends on Ireland, which is the postern through which every enemy has hitherto tried to enter. Therefore Great Britain cannot carry into effect the Convention decisions unless they do not injure the interests and security of the Kingdom.

The "Times" comments on the patriotic courage and common sense of the Ulster members of the House of Commons in refusing to shut the door on the hope of settlement however slender they may think it. The "Times" does not doubt that the Ulster leaders will recommend acceptance by the Ulster Council.

The "Daily Mail" says that the probabilities are that the Convention will meet and that it will put Ireland very definitely on trial before the Empire and the world and will test most thoroughly whatever capacity for constructive statesmanship Ireland possesses.

Who Will be Chairman?

London, May 22.

There are many rumours as to who will be the Chairman of the Convention. The names mentioned are those of General Smuts, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lowther, Lord Shaughnessy and Lord Donoughmore.

BIG U.S. FIRE.

New York, May 22.

A fire, starting in the business quarter and spreading to the residential quarter, destroyed a hundred blocks at Atlanta. The damage is estimated at millions of dollars.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

RAJAH BROOKE.

Funeral Service.

London, May 22.

The first part of the funeral service of the Rajah of Sarawak was held in the Parish Church, Cirencester, yesterday, the coffin being covered with the national flag of Sarawak.

The chief mourners included the Rajah, the Tuan Muda, the Sayung Muda and the Tuan Bangan. Several officers of the Sarawak Government were also present.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 22.

Silver quoted at 37.7.8. The market is very quiet.

ORGAN RECITAL.

Mr. Denman Fuller at the Union Church.

The new organ at the Union Church was adequately tested last evening when Mr. Denman Fuller, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., organist of St. John's Cathedral, gave a recital in the presence of a good-sized congregation. The new instrument, of which the church may well be proud, had previously given evidence of beautiful tone and sweetness, and the recital last evening only served to show that it is well worth all the time and money which have been spent upon it.

Mr. Denman Fuller opened his recital by rendering Wesley's Choral Song and Fugue, and, as the recitalist said in the accompanying remarks upon the piece, this work is a noble example of the composer's style, and compares favourably with any of the kind yet written. It was capably performed. Elgar's Meditation was the next composition given, and this was followed by H. Smart's Air and Variations, a work bringing out all the beauties of the instrument, as well as calling forth the best interpretative skill of the organist. The Madrigal of that famous contemporary organist, E. H. Lemare, was rendered with expression and charm, being followed by the Pathetic Symphony of Tchaikowsky, a work deservedly famous and popular. The last movement of the work was selected, and Mr. Denman Fuller demonstrated his undoubted ability as an organist, giving a really delightful interpretation. A composition by the recitalist, entitled "Recessional," was very much enjoyed, and the last two pieces rendered were a Serenade by Frank Bridge and the Fugata from the fifth of C. M. Widor's celebrated ten Symphonies. Both last-named works were listened to with real pleasure.

During the singing of a hymn, a collection was made in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospitals Fund.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bandman Opera Co.—"The Girl from Cairo"—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Rijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bandman Opera Co.—"The Girl in the Taxi"—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Rijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, May 26.

Second Gymkhana Meeting at Happy Valley.

GENERAL NEWS.

U. S. Surtax on Silk.
Shanghai, 10th May.—It is reported that the United States is raising funds to help the Entente Powers financially, proposed to levy a surtax on silk and tea but Democratic members and others having strongly opposed, there is a tendency not to touch on tariff questions but to get sources to increase revenue from other taxes.

Enlargement of Hanyang Arsenal.

The enlargement of the Hanyang Arsenal has long been under consideration. It is estimated that the amount required for building more premises and purchasing additional machinery will be over 300,000 dollars. Owing to the lack of funds, it is considered by the Board of War that one third of this amount should be paid by the Hupoh Provincial Treasury in order to relieve the pressure on the Central Government. The Director of the Arsenal has been notified with regard to this.

The Osaka Disaster.

As investigations progress the estimate of the loss caused by the disaster at Osaka must be again revised. It is now computed, says the *Japan Chronicle*, that the amount to be paid out by the insurance companies will reach Y4,500,000, and when to this is added other losses not covered by insurance it is thought that the total will not be below Y10,000,000. It is said the Japanese insurance companies have not been called upon to pay such a large amount of claims for a single disaster since the establishment of the insurance business in Japan.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang—Reported Resignation.

Following the resignation of the Chinese Ministers of the Navy, of Justice and of Agriculture and Commerce, Dr. Wu Ting-fang is reported to have tendered his resignation to the Government. The report says that Dr. Wu went to the President's Office and the Cabinet last week and he sent in his letter of resignation in the afternoon of the same day. It is likely that Dr. Wu's resignation will be considered in conjunction with the resignation of his colleagues, but it is not known whether their resignation will be accepted or not.

Japanese Railway Loan.
Subscriptions for the new Railway Loan of Y40,000,000 were closed on the 5th instant, says the *Japan Chronicle*. The total subscriptions amounted to Y42,345,353, of which Y3,765,550 represented subscriptions with premiums. Subscriptions in Osaka amounted to Y4,300,000 and those in Tokyo to Y26,000,000, premiums ranging from 10 sen to Y1.10. The result of the subscriptions is not so satisfactory as was expected, but it cannot be said to be very unfavorable, comparing the present issue with the Railway Loan raised in the same amount in May of last year, when subscriptions totalled Y43,124,650.

American Purchase of Airships.
The purchase of sixteen non-rigid dirigible airships for coast and harbour patrol work at a total cost of \$649,250 is announced by the Navy Department. The airships are the first of such type to be bought by the United States Navy under the recent \$5,000,000 appropriation for aeronautics. They will be 160 feet in length, 31 feet in diameter, and 50 feet high over all; will be equipped with radio communication and 100 horse motors capable of making a continuous flight of sixteen hours at 35 miles, and maintaining a maximum speed of 45 miles an hour for ten hours. Under the design drafted by naval constructors, the dirigibles will be able to operate from shore bases and alight on water surfaces in good weather.

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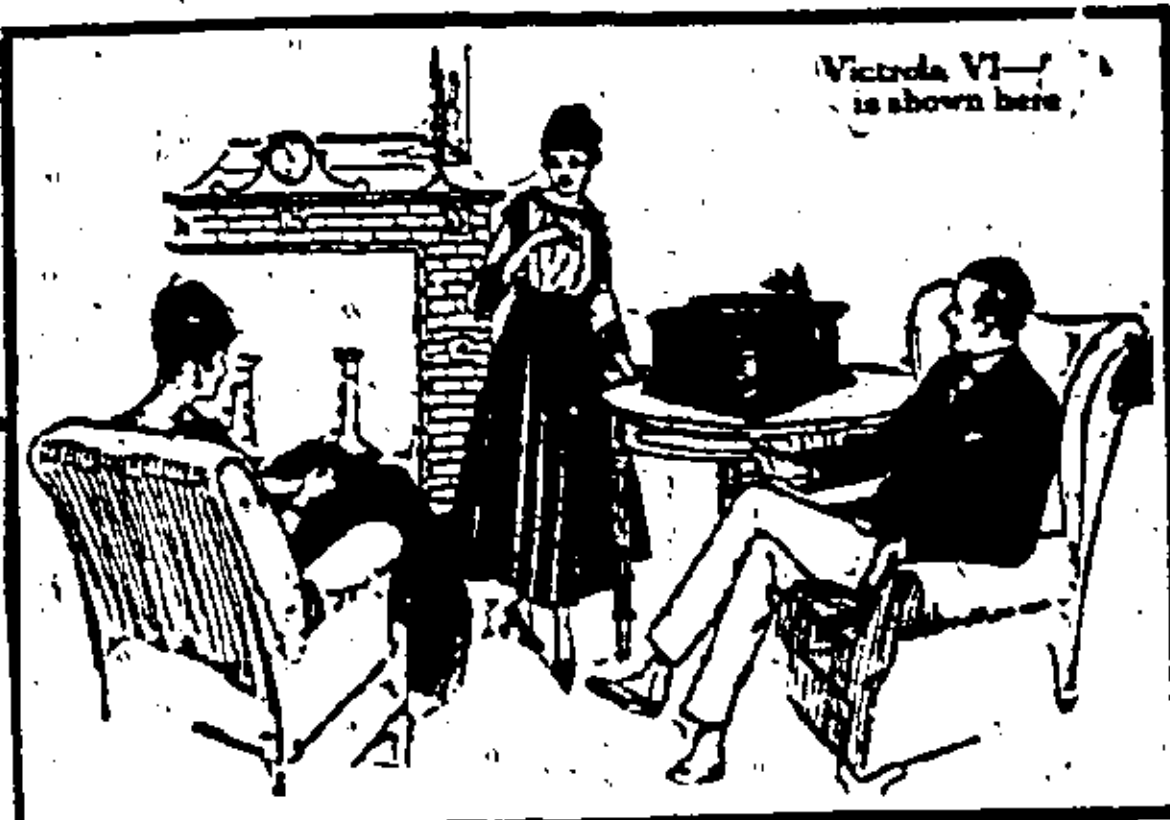
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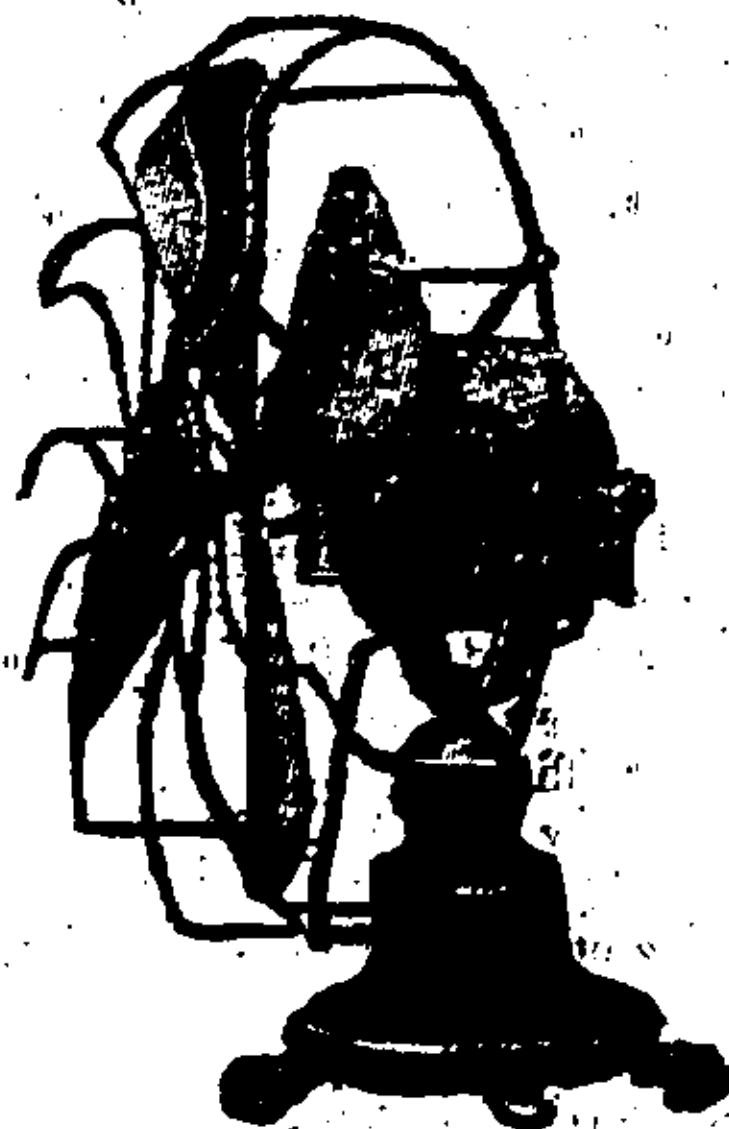
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Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th May, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 28th both days inclusive.

Peak Tramways Co., Ltd.,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 15th May, 1917.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 21st, to MONDAY 28th May, 1917, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 12th May, 1917.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1917.

EMPIRE DAY.

Although yet another 24th of May has found the world still at war, there are two points on which the subjects of the enormous Empire over which His Gracious Majesty rules may congratulate themselves: strides have been made towards the final establishment of an enduring peace; and the sons of the Empire have been drawn more closely together than ever, during the year that has gone. Misunderstandings have been swept aside in India and South Africa; Australia, New Zealand and Canada are showing themselves more anxious than ever to make sacrifices for the sake of the Mother Country, while from the smaller Colonies a steady stream of men and money continues to flow for the defence of the Empire. Ireland, too, means to set her house in order, and, at this very moment, the way is being made clear for an adjustment of her troubles.

And there are yet other respects in which to-day is a special "Empire Day," for almost the entire non-British world just now inclines to anti-monarchism. The age is one of republics. The recent revolution in Russia has caused an echo in various other parts of the world; first and foremost, as goes without saying, in Germany and Austria. Indeed almost the whole trend of modern Continental thought, where it is not militaristic, is anti-monarchical; and many of us may live to see the day when Britain will be almost alone in supporting a monarchy. That we always shall support one, there is no room for doubt. And the reason is not far to seek. We want no revolution to set us free, because we are free already. Our fathers saw to that; and they realized, as we do to-day, that the safest form of Government is what has aptly been termed a hereditary republic. A domination such as exists to-day in Germany was never possible in Britain when once the Norman and Saxon elements had become welded. Only a naturally free people could have obtained from such a monarch as King John the Charter on which our liberties are based. Only a free people could have handed on from one generation to another the wholesome doctrine that the King is as much the servant of the people as he is their ruler. Such a doctrine made for universal content, for it gave every man as it were a proprietary interest in the Crown. Of course we have had Sovereigns who have sought to over-ride the custom; but their triumph has invariably been a short one. Plantagenet and Tudor, Stuart and Guelph, all have been made to feel, when it was necessary, that the ultimate voice in Britain is the people's. With such a theory woven into the grain of the Britisher, it was hardly likely that he would want to try any dangerous experiments. Against the better judgment of the country, it once tolerated a ten years' would-be republic; but it was soon made clear that the man in whom the people had endeavoured to put their trust was betraying them; and was in point of fact an infinitely greater tyrant than any member of that Royal House which ultimately wrought its own downfall by its exaggerated belief in the Divine Right. Britain had her lesson then, and does not need another. She has no quarrel with nations which prefer an elective government; but she knows what suits herself.

Again, in the year that has gone, our Empire has strengthened its relations with foreign Powers. Between it and France the bond grows tighter every day, while from every other nation, save our enemies, praise—even if sometimes grudging—comes. Other nations may say of us, as we readily say of ourselves, that we pass our time between making and repairing blunders; but we are proud to feel that to-day there is no Allied or neutral country that questions the honesty of John Bull's intentions. The British killed the old story of their being a race of grasping hypocrites when, at an incredible expense and without any hope of gain, they went to the help of the Hun's victims. They have established their integrity and have gained immeasurably in the world's respect. And there is yet one more point. Since last Empire Day the British have entered into an alliance with the other great English-speaking nation of the world. Old jealousies and misunderstandings have vanished, and the men of the daughter country are rushing to take their places in the field by the side of the men of Britain and of France, in the great and last battle for the world's liberty. An Empire that can attract to itself the sympathy and affection of all the diverse elements that now make up the Entente is surely not one of which we ever need feel ashamed.

An Appeal to Patriots.

The appeal made on behalf of the Hongkong Aeroplane Fund comes with special appropriateness on Empire Day, and we sincerely hope that Mr. Bryan's letter of yesterday's date will result in the desired end being attained. So far, it appears, a sum of \$6,500 has been subscribed to the Fund—quite a good response, considering the many other calls being made in these days on behalf of the war. But the amount is not sufficient to meet the cost of an aeroplane, a further sum of \$6,000 being required. That can and ought to be raised. There is a special inducement provided in the fact that if this amount is forthcoming by the first week in July, a local resident will contribute the entire cost of an additional machine. By raising this \$6,000, therefore, we shall be giving to the Empire, not one but two aeroplanes. The condition imposed by the anonymous patriot will, we feel sure, be fully met. We have five or six weeks in which to find the sum, and it will be a thousand pities if the opportunity presented is not taken full advantage of. The Overseas Club has done splendid work on behalf of the Imperial Aircraft Fund, and, as it points out, every contributor to funds under its auspices has the satisfaction of knowing that though he may be prevented by circumstances from taking his place in the field, he is helping to repel the German invader. Every machine presented is named after the contributing district, and in this way a permanent link is established with the Royal Flying Corps. Our readers do not need to be reminded that the wastage of aeroplanes is very heavy, and is likely to increase as the days go by. That is an additional reason why we should do all in our power to help the Hongkong Fund. Who will start the ball rolling with the first hundred dollars towards the six thousand required?

We rejoice to read that the advisability of enlisting subjects of our allies who happen to be living in Britain is under discussion. As usual, our Government is a day behind the fair. If we remember correctly, the war was not very old when the French Government made a law that all Britishers of military age, resident in France, must either join the Foreign Legion or else betake themselves to their own country; and a remarkably sensible law it was. For over two years there have been many Belgians in England who are well able to fight—and some, we grieve to say, have occasionally found their way into the dock of a police court for one offence or another. Why not, if it is impossible to put these men back with their own army, enrol them in ours? With regard to Colonial Volunteer regiments, too: why cannot Allied subjects be admitted, at any rate for the duration of the war? In Hongkong there are many Americans and Frenchmen, as well as a few Italians, who would gladly offer their services for the Volunteer or the Police Reserve; and it would be a gracious action on the part of the Government to give them an opportunity of showing their anxiety to play the game. If only a hundred extra men could be enrolled in the Colony by this means, it would free another hundred for active service, at need. There is such a thing as being too insular. After all, the war is much our allies' war as it is our own, and it is rather hard on an active American or Frenchman, who is forced by circumstances to remain in Hongkong, that he should be denied an opportunity of "doing his bit." We have met many of these men who would thankfully have shouldered a rifle and put themselves in training for the defence of the Colony, should need ever have arisen. It is not too late for Hongkong Britishers to mend their ways, in this regard; and we earnestly hope that some arrangement can be made whereby the Oath of Allegiance can be waived in the case of these men, and substituted by some special Oath sworn in the presence of their respective consuls.

DAY BY DAY.

KNOW THY THYSELF, PRESUME NOT GOD TO SOAN:
THE PROPER STUDY OF MAN-KIND IS MAN.—Pope.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 46th anniversary of the passing of the Bank Holiday Act.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 24.411/16d.

The Gymkhana.
The band of the 25th Middlesex Battalion is to provide the music at Saturday's Gymkhana.

The Courts.
There has been no business of public interest at the Supreme Court or the Police Courts to-day.

Competition.
We are asked to state that the entries for the Police Reserve Gazette competition close on the 31st inst.

Wigwam Tennis Club.
The Wigwam Lawn Tennis Club is holding the first of a series of "At Home" on Saturday, June 2, from 3 to 6 p.m. Tea will be provided, and there will be a sports competition.

Postponed Tennis Match.
Owing to the weather, the Open Double Championship match fixed for to-morrow at the H.K.C.C. ground has been postponed to a later date. All tickets sold will be available for the postponed date.

St. George's Society.
The attention of Englishmen is directed to the fact that a meeting is to be held at the City Hall on the 31st inst., at 5.15 p.m., for the purpose of forming a St. George's Society. Mr. Justice Gompertz is to preside, and the result of the St. George's Day celebration will be announced.

Hongkong Solicitor's Bereavement.

Deep sympathy will be felt for Mr. E. O. Faithfull, who has just received information that his only son, Gordon Chamberlain Faithfull, was killed in action last month in France. He was First Lieutenant in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. He was in his 30th year and leaves a young widow and infant child in Ottawa to mourn his loss.

From Hongkong.
The following is printed in an English college magazine, written by an Old Boy from Hongkong:—"Owing to the liquidation of the German firms here, the British firms have greatly increased their business and consequently are very busy and short-staffed owing to the war. I have to work late nearly every night of the week, and have found out that there is more work in a commercial house, or 'hong,' as they are called out here, than people think. We are both members of the Kowloon Cricket Club, and my brother has done very well in batting."

HONGKONG NO. 1. V. A. D.

Commandant:—Lady May.
Acting Commandant:—Mrs. Hickling, L.R.C.P. and S.

1. The monthly meeting will take place at the Military Hospital, Bowen Road on Friday, the 25th inst., at 10.15 a.m. when a lecture will be given by Mrs. Ballock, and the Drill will be in charge of Mrs. McGregor, M.B.E.C.

2. Dr. Johnson, P.G.M.O., has agreed to give a series of lectures in first aid at the Victoria Hospital, Barker Road. Particulars may be had from the Assistant and Hon. Secretary. The following members may attend in order to pass the examination qualifying them for the Bar to Medallion:—Mrs. Danby, Miss L. Ellis, Miss G. Ellis, Miss P. Lammert, Mrs. Shenton, Mrs. Elphinstone, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Wilkinson. The following members may qualify for the Medallion:—Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Carter, Miss Davidson, Miss Denison, Miss A. Gordon, Miss M. Gordon, Mrs. Lander, Mrs. Manning, Miss Woodcock. The following members should attend these lectures in order to pass the examination to become qualified members of the Detachment:—Mrs. Alabaster, Miss Hastings, Mrs. Hayward, Miss D. Ritchie, Mrs. Leask.

(M) M. RALPH.
Adjutant and Hon. Secretary.

EMPIRE DAY.

ITS OBSERVANCE IN HONGKONG.

BRITISH AND ALLIED SPEECHES AT THE HONGKONG CLUB.

To-day is Empire Day, and whilst there have been no really outstanding celebrations in Hongkong, the day has been marked by several events calculated to remind residents of the glories of the Empire, of which the Colony forms so important an outpost. At nine o'clock this morning special services were held at the Anglican and Roman Catholic Cathedrals for school children, these being largely attended, and later in the morning the members of the Hongkong Club gathered together to toast the future prosperity and welfare of the Empire. On the rifle range at King's Park, a Services shoot was held, which unfortunately was marred by wet weather, and this afternoon the Bandman Opera Company gave a matinee at the City Hall for the benefit of the Service men. This evening an assault-at-arms will be held in the large match at the Volunteer Headquarters, this having been arranged by the Police Reserve, with the object of giving naval and military men a treat after their own heart.

St. John's Cathedral Service.

The Anglican Cathedral was filled to overflowing this morning, when practically the whole of the school children of Protestant schools attended the special Empire Day service. There were nearly 800 scholars present from the following schools:—Queen's College, Elsie Kadoorie School, Saiyungpun School, Wanchai School, Yumati School, Praya East School, Indian School, Kowloon British School, Victoria British School, Peak School, Bellios Public School, Diocesan Girls' School, Diocesan Boys' School, St. Stephen's Boys' School, St. Stephen's Girls' School, St. Paul's College and the Military School. The Cadets and Girl Guides were also represented.

Among those present were His Excellency the Governor and Miss Phoebe May, accompanied by Captain Edwards, A.D.C., and Mr. E. Ralphs, (Inspector of English Schools).

A special form of service was used, in which such appropriate hymns as "O Lord, the God of Battles," "Land of our birth, we pledge to thee" (Kipling), and "O God our help in Ages Past" were sung. The prayers had special reference to the war. The Rev. A. G. H. Griffiths conducted the service, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald reading the lesson. The Bishop of Victoria, (Dr. Lander), gave the address, the Rev. W. T. Featherstone (Chaplain) being also present.

In addressing the children, the Bishop, who took as his text "In the name of our God we will set up our banners" (Psalm 20, v. 5), spoke of the British flag, the Union Jack, saying that it sometimes denoted the presence of the King or of His Excellency the Governor, and was sometimes the sign of victory. When the flag was hoisted over Bagdad a few weeks ago, it meant a British victory, and our troops in France were sometimes setting up the French flag to show that they had succeeded in taking a town or village from the hands of the Germans. He went on to say that the flag stood for four things—loyalty, liberty, unity and Christianity. He appealed to all to be loyal to the soldiers and sailors who were now giving proof of their loyalty, and said that wherever the flag was flown, there was liberty and freedom. The Empire had paid enormous sums of money and spent many lives in order to free the slave, and there was no such thing as slavery known where the Empire's flag was hoisted. It did not stand for "the Will to Power" as the German flag did, and he asked, why do nearly 500,000 Chinese live in this British Colony? Because under the flag they were all free. He asked the children always to avoid being overbearing or harsh

to peoples of other nationalities, for true liberty meant liberty all round. In speaking of the unity the flag stood for, the Bishop explained how it was called the Union Jack, and finally dwelt upon the Christianity that the Union Jack represented.

The service was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

Mr. Denman Fuller was at the organ.

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

Pupils of the Catholic schools assembled at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception this morning, when a service of a patriotic character was held.

His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni officiated and was assisted by the clergy and students of the Cathedral Seminary. The Prayer for Peace was recited by pupils of the Italian Convent and Prayer for the King by the congregation, led by St. Joseph's College choir. The following hymns were sung:—"O Love Divine," and "Help of Christians," pupils of the Italian Convent; and "O Salutaris" by the congregation, led by St. Joseph's College choir. *Tantum Ergo* and the *Laudate Dominum* were also sung, while the service concluded with the National Anthem, in which all joined.

The schools participating in the service were:—Army School of Hongkong and Kowloon, St. Joseph's English College, Italian Convent, French Convent, St. Francis' School (Wanchai), St. Mary's School (Kowloon), St. Lewis Industrial School (West Point), Yumati Chinese School, Hungnam Chinese School, Aberdeen Chinese School, Shaikwan Chinese School, Key Lok Chinese School (Wanchai) and To-Ying School (Glenside).

The Right Rev. Bishop D. Pozzoni delivered an address as follows:—"Dear Children,—By the grace of God we meet again this year in His house to offer Him once more our thanks for the unimpairing greatness and strength of the British Empire. We all rejoice from the fact that we are living in a British colony to which we are proud to offer our loyalty for the great benefit we enjoy under its flag. These benefits we owe to British justice and her sense of individual liberty. The present war has given us the greatest proof of this. By what indeed, was England inspired to take up arms, with the determination not to lay them down until victory is secured; if not for the freedom of nations and individuals both in their material and moral sides? It is due to the love for unrestrained freedom within the limits of justice that prompts England to grant freedom to all creeds and enable the Catholic religion to develop to its full extent in all places under the British flag and most especially in Great Britain. "It can be safely asserted," says the Bishop of Northampton in one of his recent pastoral letters, "that as things go in the modern world, British Catholics would not exchange their political status for that of any of their fellow Catholics under any other Government. Nowhere in the world, probably, are so many conversions from Protestantism recorded as in England. Some ten thousand are received every year. This progress is due in part to the actual position of elementary schools under the British flag, which compares favourably," says the same Bishop, "with that of most other nations." But, dear children, the fortunate circumstance of your living in a British colony and pursuing your studies in schools administered under the just and liberal English laws will not be of any use to you if you do not apply yourselves earnestly in order to profit by them. It is not enough that a tree should be

planted in a fertile field in the spring time in order that it may produce good fruits; it is also necessary that it be watered and pruned by the farmer; so it is with you. You are in the spring time of your life when you are at school. You must not only do your best by applying diligently to your studies but also put into practice the lessons that are given you now so that the summer of your manhood and the winter of old age might not be dismal failures. Some children grow to young manhood without developing their character and therefore in after years they are nothing but overgrown babies.

Cement, before being placed into the mould, can be given any kind of shape; but after it has been placed into the mould it becomes hard as stone. At the present time your minds and hearts are soft and pliable. You will be fashioned according to the mould you will select for yourselves and you will become fixed and set in your ways for better or worse. As it is useless to try and give the cement block another shape or size once it is moulded, so it will be equally useless to try to give your hearts and minds a different cast after you have once set in your ways. From this, then, you will see how important it is that your hearts and minds be given a proper training now whilst you are yet at school, so that in after life you may be men of good character who will be able to perform your religious as well as your social and civil duties.

Remember, dear children, that every one of you has a mission in life, for which you are now preparing yourselves. The plan for this mission is drawn up by none other than Almighty God Himself. Everyone has the germ of virtue and certain inclinations that appeal to our mission in life which is to be cultivated in a special way. There is much truth in the saying of the learned Alfred de Vigny that a great life is but the thought of youth carried out in mature years. Although the missions of men are many, they are common to all in one respect, that is, all men, without exception, have the mission to help one another. You must therefore do your best to see that your education should not only be used for your own benefit, but also for the benefit of those among whom you are to live. While you attend with all your diligence to your studies, you must train your mind and heart to learn how to be useful to your neighbours. The seed of a generous life must be sown in boyhood. It is not only necessary that a boy should be fond of his studies, that is to say, to study only with the purpose of gaining knowledge for himself and his personal gratification. That would be selfish and would lead some to a morbid life, as in the case of those who indulge in romantic reading for amusement. It is praiseworthy for a boy at school to look after his own progress and to be able to earn his own living, but, if he forgets the progress of others, he will become a selfish man, unable to take any interest in the moral and temporal need of his neighbours. Now what have you to do in order to avoid selfishness, in order to become useful to society and be able to perform acts of charity among the people whom God will place you?

First of all you must have an intimate knowledge of your religion and of the means that your religion gives in order to be able to practise her teaching, for only religion has the power to command our will so that we may deny ourselves in order to help others; only religion has the power to persuade our mind that it is right to do so, and only religion has the means to enable us to do so. But this knowledge will be of no use if you will not conform your daily life to her teaching by employing daily the means given for this purpose (especially by approaching as often as you can the Holy Communion).

Secondly, you should remember what Tertullian said, that man is born a Christian and comes into the world a naturally generous and charitable. Be careful, therefore, not to deaden the good nature that is in you or add anything either at home or in your relations with strangers. (Continued on page 4.)

MARINE COURT ENQUIRY.

Finding Delivered Last Evening.

At the Marine Court last evening, the finding was delivered in the enquiry into the allegations of misconduct brought by Capt. De la Sala, of the s.s. Phenomenon, against the ex-Chief Engineer of the vessel, Mr. W. J. Stokes.

The Court was constituted as follows:—The Harbour Master, Commander C. W. Brockwith (President), Eng. Lieut. Commander F. E. Nuttall (H.M.S. Tamar), Capt. P. H. Rolfe (Marine Supt. Indo-China S. N. Co.), Mr. D. McMurtry (Supt. Eng. Indo-China S. N. Co.) and Mr. S. Bell Smith (Master s.s. Honam).

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton represented the complainant and Hon. Mr. E. E. Pollock, K.C., the defendant. Commander Brockwith said:—Gentlemen, it was arranged that the finding should be delivered to-day in the case brought by the Master of the Phenomenon, Capt. De la Sala, against the Chief Engineer, Mr. Stokes.

In this case a number of charges have been brought by the Master against the Chief Engineer, extending over a period of two months. Certain of these charges are of a trifling nature and in the opinion of this Court should never have been formulated. We therefore propose to deal only with the principal charges as follows:—

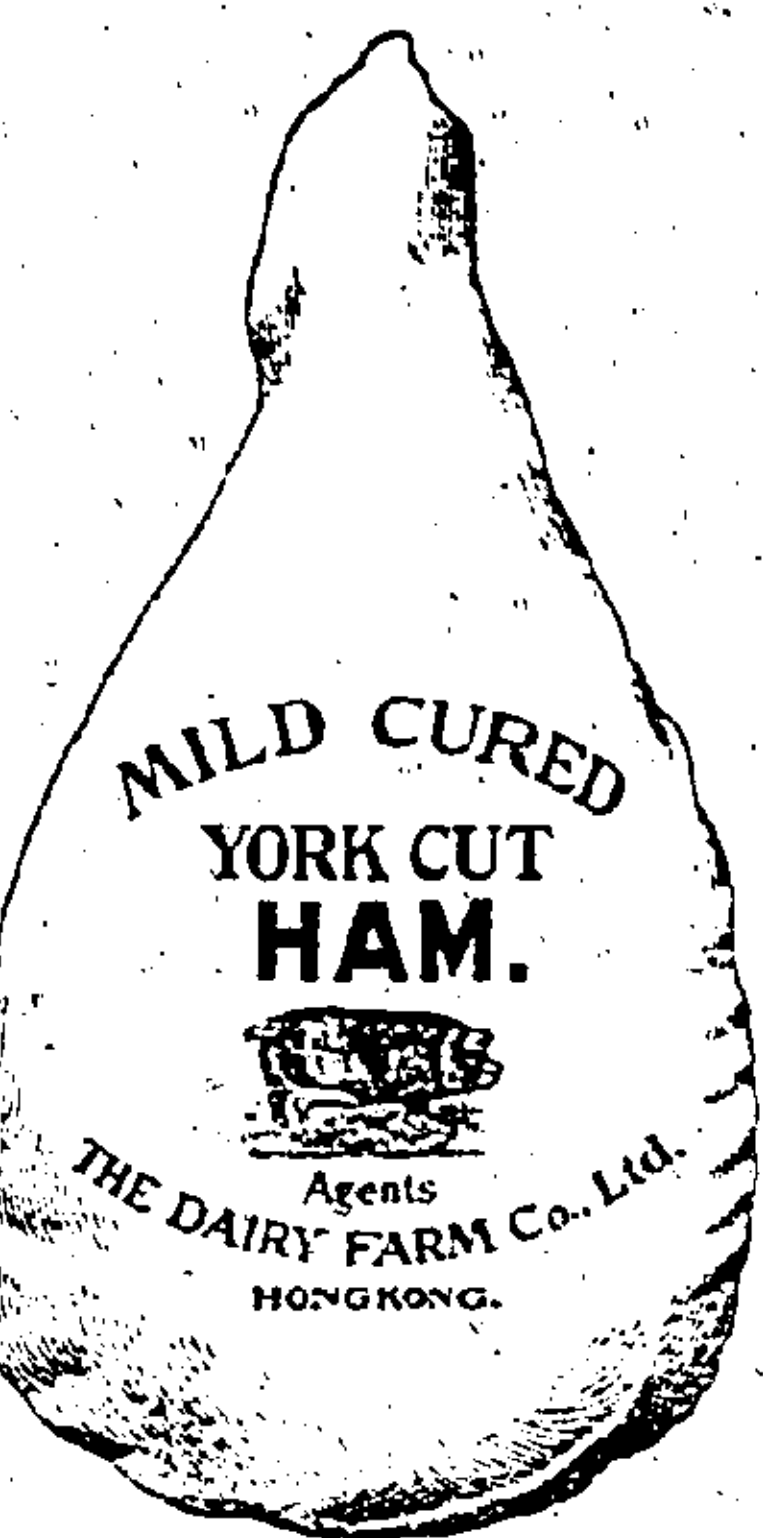
On March the 6th when at Cape St. James the Master states that the Chief Engineer came on the bridge and spoke to him in a disrespectful and insolent way, addressing him before the 2nd Mate, Pilot and Quarter Master as "Mr. Mar." and questioning his right to delay the ship for 3 hours, and finally ended up saying "Not guilty this time, don't do it again." There is a conflict of evidence here. The Chief Engineer admits addressing the Master as "Mr. Mar," but says it was in the privacy of the Chart House, and it was only in jest. The Court considers that this manner of addressing the Master officially is contrary to all good discipline, but as this form of address seems to have been the common practice of the Chief Engineer for a considerable time, we are of opinion that the Master should have taken proper steps early in his command of this ship to have stopped this objectionable familiarity.

Again on the 28th March the Chief Officer was logged for being drunk and the Chief Engineer when asked by the Master refused to sign the Log. The Court are of opinion that under the circumstances then ruling on board (there was only a Chinese second officer) it was clearly the Chief Engineer's duty to sign the Official Log and assist the Master to keep discipline in the ship.

On March 29th the Chief Engineer is charged whilst at Saigon with having interfered with the loading of the ship. There is no evidence to prove that this was so, and is denied by Mr. Stokes, but it is proved that the Chief Engineer did threaten to leave the ship with all his engineers if any more cargo was put on board, and it is also proved by a document signed by the Chief Engineer that the ship was not over loaded at this time. So that we consider this was an act of misconduct on the part of Mr. Stokes.

April 9th, 10th and 11th the Master states in his evidence that he gave the Chief Engineer orders on the 9th of April for certain reasons not to make any test with the drinking water publicly. Here there is a conflict of evidence. Mr. Stokes states that no such orders were ever given to him, and that he had no idea there was any trouble connected with the drinking water until the 11th of April, when the was heavily logged. No evidence has been produced to prove that such order was ever given to the Chief Engineer, and as most of the Master's orders to the Engine Room appear to have been given in writing this is particularly noticeable. Also Dr. Arnall in his evidence states that during the three days, i.e. 9th, 10th and 11 April, the Chief Engineer brought samples of drinking water to the Master daily for inspection. The relationship existing between the Master and Chief Engineer during this period appeared to be quite friendly.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



ABSOLUTELY
THE
BEST
IN
THE
COLONY.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve), state:—

Parades.
Tuesday, May 29.—Ambulance Platoon. Also Recruits of all Companies under C. S. Majora.
Wednesday, May 30.—No. 2 Company under own Commander.
Thursday, May 31.—No. 3 Company under own Commander.
No. 2 Section at Water Police Station. Ambulance Platoon at Tong Wah Hospital at 6 p.m.
Friday, June 1.—No. 1 Section and No. 2 Platoon at Central. Also Recruits of all Companies for passing out by A.S.P. (R).

Appointed to Shanghai.
It is stated that M. Tonassini, procureur general in Indo-China, has been appointed as the French consular judge in Shanghai, and is expected to arrive there shortly.

After going very carefully into all the evidence given to the Court, we are of opinion that the Chief Engineer was responsible for the drinking water being delivered clean to the emigrants, and to do this it was necessary for him to pump through the General Service pipes until water ran clean, and that it would be necessary to test and taste this water from time to time until the results were satisfactory. In doing this it appears to the Court that the Chief Engineer chose the most convenient and private place for this work, i.e. Cock C. And that as there had been no trouble heretofore during the voyage with the emigrants over the water, and that as water is being constantly pumped during the day, through the General Service pipes for various reasons on a ship, it seems difficult to understand why this particular water being pumped or tasted should interest the emigrants or alarm them in any way. Taking all these points into consideration and the absence of evidence that any proper order was given to the Chief Engineer which we think should have been given in writing, or before a witness if this testing was considered to be dangerous, we are of opinion that the Chief Engineer on those occasions carried out his duty in a proper way and to the best of his ability.

In summing up this case generally, although the most serious charges have been proved, we are strongly of opinion that the Chief Engineer, Mr. Stokes, consistently adopted an attitude of disrespect towards the Master of the ship, Mr. De la Sala, and we consider that such acts of misconduct which have been proved, although they do not amount in our opinion to gross misconduct, were detrimental to all good discipline and order on board and merits severe censure, and taking into consideration Mr. Stokes' long and we believe good service with Company, and also the fact that he has already been discharged from this Company after 13 years' service, we consider this to be sufficient punishment.

LAWN TENNIS.

Last Evening's Final.

A great deal of interest was manifested in the final of the Mixed Handicap Doubles in the Hongkong Cricket Club's tournament which was played on the War Charities Court last evening, the special stand being well filled. The contestants were Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet and the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt and Mrs. Armstrong, and it was expected that a very close fight would be seen. This expectation was fully realised, for, from the very commencement, matters were even. Both the lady players were seen to be in really good form, and it can truly be said that they had more of the play than their partners. The first set was won by Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet, the score being 6/4. At the opening of the next set, Mr. Cooper Hunt and Mrs. Armstrong took the lead, and so well were they playing that they took the score to 3/1. From this point the game went against them, Nisbet playing close up to the net with splendid judgment and force. The succeeding games going to Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet, they won the set and match by 6/4, 6/3, or 12 games to 7.

GET THIS DIET BOOK.

Food is as important to the sick person as medicine, more so in most cases. A badly chosen diet may retard recovery.

In health the natural appetite is the best guide to follow; in sickness the appetite is often fickle and depraved.

Proper food and a good tonic will keep most people in good health. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are the most popular tonic medicine in the world, harmless, non-alcoholic, and certain in their action, which is to build up the blood and to restore vitality to the run-down system. For growing girls who become thin and pale, for pale, tired women, for old people who fail in strength, Dr. Williams' pink pills are an ideal tonic.

To enable those who give these pills a trial to observe intelligent care in the diet, the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., will send on request free a diet book, "What to Eat and How to Eat." It is full of useful information, and whether you are well or ill, it is a good book to have. Send for your copy, addressing a post card to 88 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

You will do well to begin Dr. Williams' pink pills to-day; any dealer can supply you, also obtainable one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, post free from the above address.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

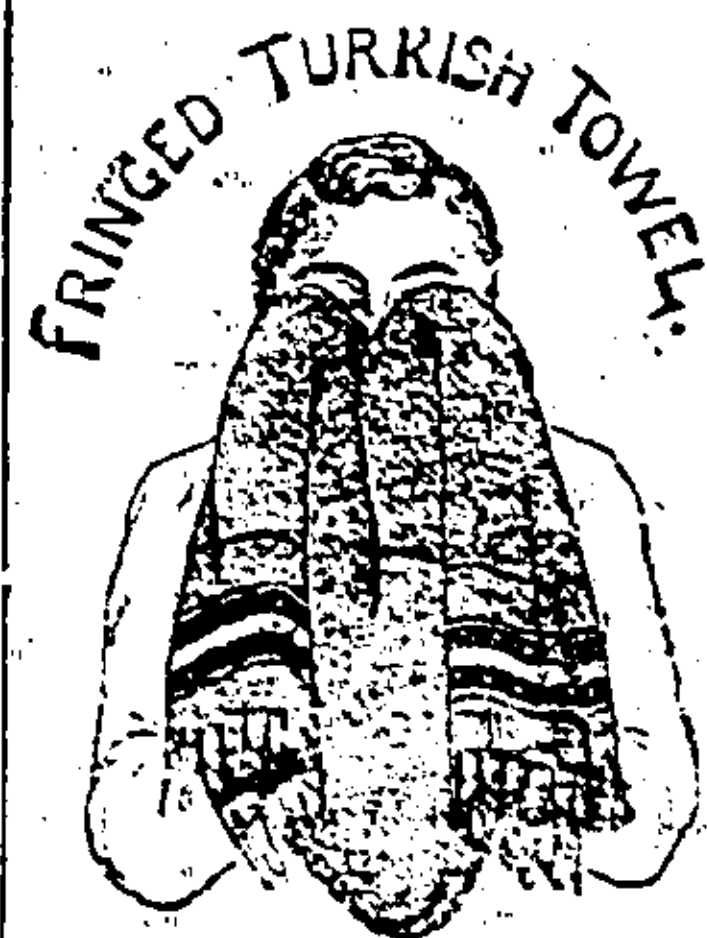
BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 28th, instant.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

"WAYLOO" LINES.

OF VERY SPECIAL VALUE.



THE "LUXO."

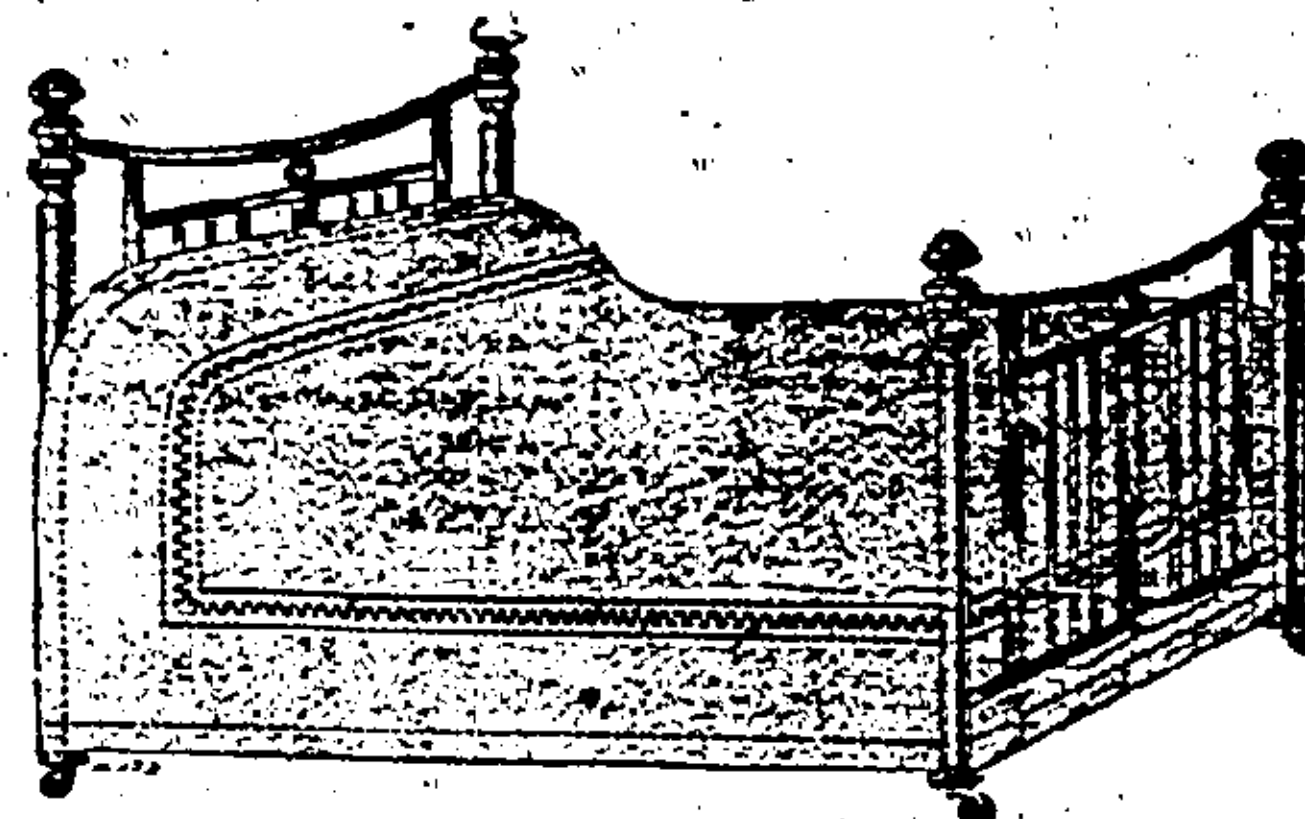
TURKISH BATH TOWEL
PLEASANT TO USE, SOFT,
THICK AND DURABLE KNOT-
TED FRINGED ENDS.

SINGLE 28 X 51 INS.

PRICE \$1.10 EACH.

\$12.50 PER DOZEN.

FOR SINGLE OR
DOUBLE BEDS.
THE "WAYLOO"
COUNTER-PANE.



THE "WAYLOO" WHITE COUNTERPANE.

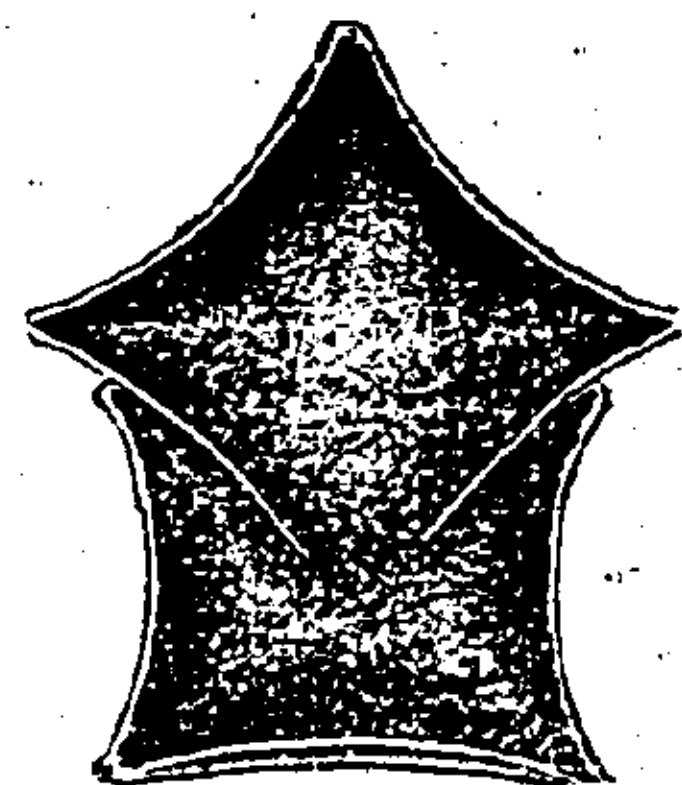
is another of those lines that demonstrate the advantages of "CASH" trading. The patterns are well defined, the material stout and they are beautifully bleached.

For SINGLE BEDS.....PRICE \$5.00 EACH.
DOUBLE \$7.50 EACH.

THE "WAYLOO" CURTAIN POLE.

A burnt Japanese bamboo pole six feet in length, with ten brass rings, a pair each of fancy brass ends and brackets.

PRICE COMPLETE \$1.50



PLAIN CASEMENT CLOTH CUSHIONS.

Pyssed with white and filled with pure Java Kapoc. Covered with soft casement cloth in all colours.

Size 20 x 20

Price \$1.50 Each.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd.

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship
"KASHIMA MARU."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON TO-DAY.

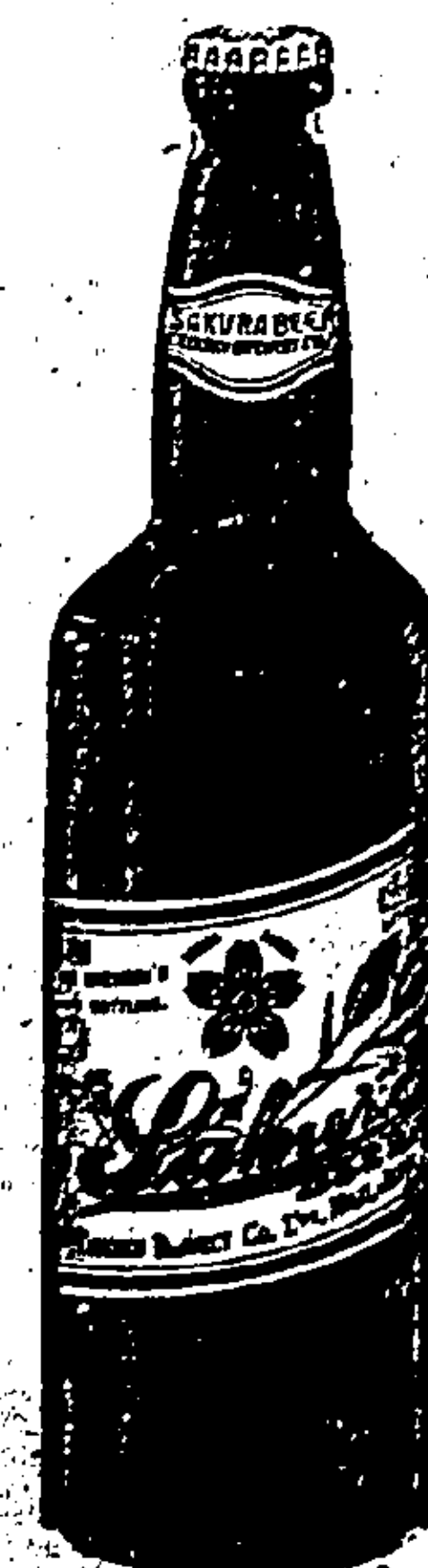
Goods not cleared by the 30 h May, 1917, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

ATHLETIC SHOES.

Made of soft White Duck with white Vulcanized Rubber Soles, light in weight and durable.

An attractive and comfortable Shoe for Tennis, Yachting, Launch parties and Seashore wear.

SHOES.
\$3.50 PER PAIR.

BOOTS.
\$4.00 PER PAIR.

MACKINTOSH

A SO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 23.

Wm. Powell Ltd

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF

SUMMER SUITINGS.

INCLUDING
FANCY CASHMERES, WORSTEDS,
FLANNELS, SERGES, etc.

THESE ARE TASTEFULLY DESIGNED
IN
HIGH-CLASS QUALITIES.

STYLE & FIT GUARANTEED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We beg to notify the public that we shall be REMOVING OUR STORE on the 21st inst. to NO. 16, DES VŒUX ROAD, the premises now in the occupation of Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON.

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1917.

Bols

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FAMOUS GIN.

Known all over the World since its Foundation
A. D. 1575.

SOLE AGENTS:
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
TEL. NO. 154,
4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE, RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Bed Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Veranda Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. H. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-

EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1036.

DES VOUEX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.	\$Kamakura Maru Capt. Shirai T. 12,500 \$Shidzuoka Maru Capt. N. ma T. 12,500	{FRI, 8th June, at noon. {WED, 20th June, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	\$Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa T. 21,000	{THURS, 24th May, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura T. 16,000	{TUES, 5th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Asahi Maru Capt. Kosa T. 8,000	{TUESDAY, 5th June.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	\$Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	{FRI, 15th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Penang Maru Capt. Kishibiki T. 10,000	{SUNDAY, 27th May.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Totomi Maru Capt. Kamada T. 8,000	{THURSDAY, 7th June.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,000	{SATURDAY, 9th June.
Kobe and Yokohama	Benten Maru Capt. Tomita T. 8,000	{WEDNESDAY, 30th May.
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).		

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

\$ Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MOBI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	25th May, at 12.30 p.m.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	12th June.
Nishino Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	22nd June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	27th July.

1st class to London \$348. (\$71.10.0), return \$636. (\$122).

" to San Francisco \$450. return \$843.50.

* Cargo only. * Proceeding to South America Ports.

* For the voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

Special Rates given to NAVAL, MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES to ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.

For full particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAICO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjisondari 11th June. S.S. Bintang 12th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading, to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

JUNE 23, SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.



THE ROYAL MAIL

STEAM PACKET

COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
TIENSIN	.....Kwellin	.....27th May at d'light.
SHANGHAI	.....Anhui	.....27th May at d'light.
TIENSIN via WEIHAIWEI	.....Kueichow	.....29th May at noon.
SHANGHAI	.....Sunning	.....29th May at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	.....Teau	.....30th May at noon.
SHANGHAI	.....Shantung	.....31st May at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	.....Taming	.....6th June at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, TWICE WEEKLY.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinab" "Taming" and "Teau". Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidsips; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Teau".

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui", "Chenan", "Sunning", "Yingchow", "Shantung", and "Sinkiang", with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong May 24, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijpanas...		in port	26th May	AMOY AND SHANGHAI
Tijilong		5th June	11th June	KOBE
Tijiaroom		7th June	13th June	SHANGHAI

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building. 1b

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Hailong ... J. W. Evans ... FRI, 25th May, at noon.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... FRI, 1st June, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For Steamship On

MANILA Taisang Sat., 16th May at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI Wosang Sun., 27th May at d'light.

SHANGHAI Esang Tues., 29th May at d'light.

MANILA Yuensang Sat., 2nd June at 3 p.m.

TIENSIN Chipshing Sun., 3rd June at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANG HAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and "Hansha", sometimes calling at "Watu". Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the up tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Billings are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAI PHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at "Chow" when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin sailing at Weihaiwei and Cheloo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE... NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.

FORWARDERS.

TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—

the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. NO. 2089.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Vickers' Dividend.

The directors of Messrs Vickers, Ltd., announce a final dividend for the year 1916 of 1s 6d (free of income tax), making 2s 6d per share, or 12½ per cent. for the year.

Swedish Shipping Developments.

From Gothenburg Nya Verkstades-Aktiebolag. Gothenburg, there has just been delivered the steamer Engelsberg, about 7,000 tons dead weight, constructed to the account of Rederi-Aktiebolaget Nordstjernan (Johnson Line), Stockholm. She has engines of about 400 h.p., and is a sister ship to the steamers Gylfe, Stjernen, and others lately delivered by the same yard to the same owners. These steamers have been specially built for the company's traffic between the Lake Vänern (Werner) and the North Sea ports, via the Gota Canal, and are fitted with the most modern appliances for quick loading and discharging.

Kawasaki Dockyard Co.

The uncertainty of the steel supply, caused by the recent trade restrictions by belligerent countries, has induced the Kawasaki Dockyard Company of Kobe to change its plans to construct eighteen stock boats with a combined tonnage of 174,000 tons, including four freighters of 12,000 tons each and several 9,000-ton boats. The new plan drawn up as a result of the failure to obtain enough materials consists in constructing twelve boats, two of 12,000 tons and ten 9,000 tons. Seven of the latter vessels have already been sold to a British firm through the company's agents in London for delivery in August. The rest will be built during the latter months of the year, to be completed by January next year and have been sold to a British owner for £420 per ton deadweight.

Government Responsibility in Marine Insurance in Japan.

The "Japan Chronicle" says it is proposed to overhaul in favour of a more business-like arrangement the War Marine Insurance Compensation. Law under which the Government is responsible for 80 per cent. of any claims made in accordance with the provisions of the Law. An idea of this undertaking may be obtained from the latest returns showing particulars for March. The total contracts made during that month amounted to ¥224,321, with a showing an increase of ¥72,710,000, or 48.6 per cent. over the preceding month. Of these contracts, those on articles of merchandise, as separate from hulls, amounted to ¥151,100,000, in other words, to 77.6 per cent. of the value of the month's total foreign trade, put at ¥207,724,000. The total contracts since the promulgation of the Law in September 1916 to the end of March amounted to ¥2,967,600,000. The claims raised amounted to ¥13,12,000, of which the Government was responsible for ¥10,500,000. Of this amount the Government has so far paid ¥6,663,856.

Food for the Ton-Fon-Ton Scheme.

The "Neue Freie Press," of Vienna, in a telegram from Berlin reports (says Mr. A. Beaumont, special correspondent of the Press Association and "Daily Telegraph," wiring from Milan) an interview with Herr Ballin regarding German activity in mercantile shipbuilding, which, he says, is being continued with a view to the resumption of German shipping on a large scale after the war. The Hamburg-America Line is having two steamers built the Bismarck, of 56,000 tons, and the Tirpitz, of 20,000 tons, besides three other steamers of 27,000 tons each. Nine big steamers are being built at the Vulkan Works at Bremen, including what Herr Ballin boasts to be the biggest freighter in the world of 18,000 tons. Three freighters are being built at the Flensburg Works, one of 13,000 tons and the other two of 17,000 tons. They are intended for service through the Panama Canal. The Hamburg-South American Line is building a sister ship to the Trautman, and the North German Lloyd is building the Hindenburg and Columbus of 35,000 tons each; two steamers, the Muenchen and Zepplin, 16,000 tons each; and twelve other ships of 12,000 tons each. The German East African Line is building six the Hansa Line eight, and the Kosmos Line ten ships.

THE ALEXANDRA CAPE.

Just arrived, Fresh assorted American Sweets & Fruits.

Chocolates.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
1st, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSC HAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers. It is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to—
Yok Building, Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N.
Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" { For dates of sailing apply
S.S. "ECUADOR" { at Company's Offices.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" {

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to—

Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 24th MAY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 25th MAY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Kinshan. | 8.00 a.m. Fatshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 27th MAY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship.

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 8 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police
Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station
facing the Company's wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at
the Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m. and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MARRIOTT (First Floor) Opposite the Blake Place.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	25 May
Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Kamakura M.	N. Y. K.	8 June
San Francisco via Japan	Tjisonari	J.C.J. L.	11 June
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	12 June
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	20 June
San Francisco via Japan	Saiyo M.	T. K. K.	22 June
San Francisco via Japan	P. Juliana	J.C.J. L.	23 June
San Francisco via Japan	China	C.M.S.S.	23 June
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	3 July
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang	J.C.J. L.	12 July
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	17 July
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	27 July
San Francisco via Japan	China	P.M. S.S.	5 Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	11 Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	25 May
Manila	Taisang	J. M. Co.	28 May
Amoy and Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	28 May
Tientsin	Kweilin	B. & S.	27 May
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	27 May
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Fenang M.	N. Y. K.	27 May
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	27 May
Shanghai	Esanz	J. M. Co.	29 May
Tientsin via Weihaiwei	Kueichow	B. & S.	29 May
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	29 May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Benten M.	N. Y. K.	30 May
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	B. & S.	30 May
Kobe and Yokohama	Beaten M.	N. Y. K.	30 May
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	31 May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	1 June
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	2 June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	5 June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Asahi M.	N. Y. K.	6 June
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	6 June
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	7 June
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	9 June
Kobe	Tjiliwang	J.C.J. L.	11 June
Shanghai	Tjitarom	J.C.J. L.	13 June
Tientsin	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	13 June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15 June

NOTICES.

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average with any other average and
judge for yourself.

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BROWN, McFARLANE & CO., LTD.

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PIANO & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUNED,
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ED. WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED.
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27, Ming Loong Street, (2nd Street, west
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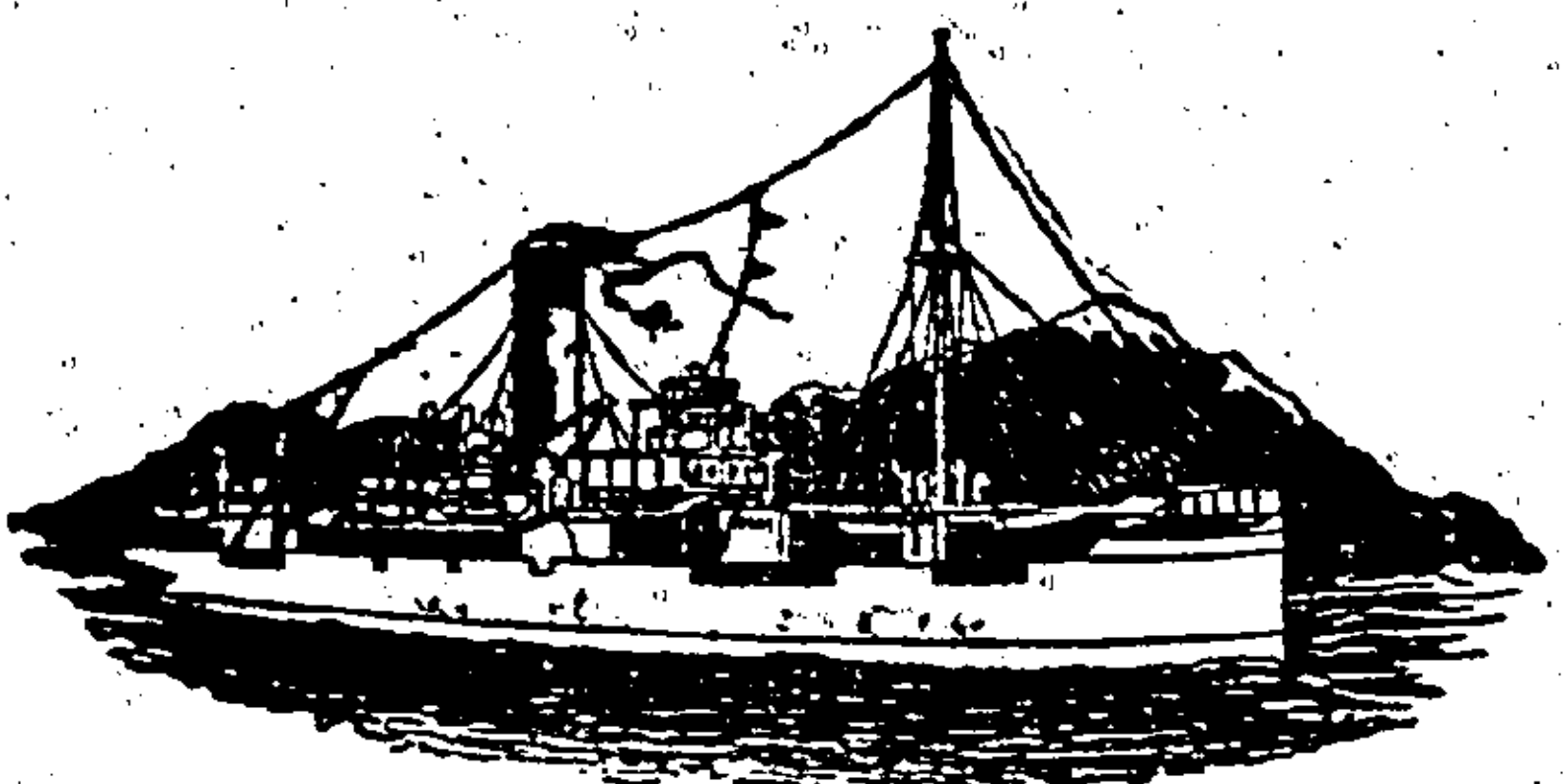
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PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



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OXY-ACETYLENE

and Electric Welding Systems.

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Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-
tion. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

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CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SANTHIA,"

having arrived Consignees of Cargo
by her are notified that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 30th
instant, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns, where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard
and Douglas on 29th instant, at
10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer
must be presented in writing
within 10 days after arrival of
Steamer, otherwise they will not
be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by the undersigned in
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The China Mail Steamship Co.'s s.s.
CHINA sailed from San Francisco on
Thursday, May 17th, and may be expected
to arrive in Hongkong on or about June
15th, 1917.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in

Reservoirs on May 1, 1917.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER

WORKS LEVEL.

	1916	1917
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND

DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1916	1917
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below
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Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District

in millions and decimals of gallons during the month

of April, 1917.

	1916	1917
Consumption	123.25	105.44 M. gallons
Estimated	123.25	105.44
Consumption per	123.25	105.44
head per day	123.25	105.44
Consumption	123.25	105.44
per head per day	123.25	105.44

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and

decimals of gallons during the month of April, 1917.

	1916	1917
Consumption	123.25	105.44 M. gallons
Estimated	123.25	105.44
Consumption per	123.25	105.44
head per day	123.25	105.44
Consumption	123.25	105.44
per head per day	123.25	105.44

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND

DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1916	1917
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below
Tyram	15ft. 6in. Below	15ft. 6in. Below

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and

decimals of gallons during the month of April, 1917.

	1916	1917
Consumption	123.25	105.44 M. gallons
Estimated	123.25	105.44
Consumption per	123.25	105.44
head per day	123.25	105.44
Consumption	123.25	105.44
per head per day	123.25	105.44

The Government Analyst's reports show that the

water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority

Public Works Department.

NOTICES.

G. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDI-
TIONS of the letting by Public
Auction Sale, to be held on
Tuesday, the 29th day of May,
1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office
of the Public Works Department,
by Order of His Excellency the
Governor of Two Lots of Crown
Land at Causeway Bay, in the
Colony of Hongkong, for a term of
75 years, with the option of
renewal at Crown Rents to be
fixed by the Surveyor of His
Majesty the King, for one further
term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Area in Acres.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Lot 1, Causeway Bay.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	£100	£100
2	Lot 2, Causeway Bay.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	£100	£100

G. R.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S
SERVICE.

TENDERS are invited for the
supply of Carpenters,
Caulkers, Platers, Plumbers,
Painters, Scrapers, Shoemakers,
or Leatherworkers, to H. M.
Naval Yard.

Forms of Tender can be ob-
tained at the Chief Constructor's
Office, H. M. Naval Yard, Hong-
kong, and should be filled in and
returned as indicated in Tender
Form not later than NOON,
THURSDAY, 31st May, 1917.

C. D. J. BELL,

Chief Constructor.

"BADEN POWELL GIRL
GUIDES."</

EMPIRE DAY.

(Continued from Page 4.)

Remember that generally the best men are kind to their servants; never despise the poor or the imperfect; never indulge in any cruelty towards any kind of living creatures. All this is not enough; you must also try to form habits of generous action. Instead of losing your time in reading useless books, you must read books on social, charitable works. From them you will have an idea of the great need of society and by them you will be stimulated and taught how to be useful for the happiness of others. Ourselves made up his mind to spend his life for the poor, as he really did, because when at school he read the life of St. Vincent de Paul. There are thousands of similar examples. Instead of losing your time in amusement injurious to your moral and physical energies, you should at least now and then pay visits to hospitals, orphanages, and like institutions and ask to be guided in such visits. Through these visits you will come to a knowledge of how many and what different kinds of sufferings there are in this world and how great and urgent is the necessity to succour them and they will not fail to move your heart to pity and to take some personal share however small in helping now, with the hope to do more in after life. To how many have not these visits been the source of their resolution to spend their lives for the benefit of others it is difficult to say. From these visits you will also understand the great necessity of practising thrift which is becoming more and more urgent each day as a consequence of this terrible war.

Thirdly, you should, according to your means, also take part in the works of charity. It is very edifying to know that there are a good number of school girls who are daily doing something for war charities; their good example should stimulate others to do the same. You should give your name, at least as aspirants to social, charitable associations ready to become active members soon after leaving school. I know that there are boys who have already done so towards the Society of St. Vincent de Paul; may their example be followed by many more.

Finally, you must put into practice every day the lessons you have learnt of discipline, orderliness, and sportsmanship, otherwise you will never be ready for those services of which the country may be in need and which you may be called upon to perform.

Before concluding, there is another advice that I would like to give especially to the elder girls and that is that all should acquire some practical knowledge in Home Nursing and First Aid which have become so important and useful in these days. I know that there are already many girls who have attended the course of lectures given on these subjects and many have gained the certificates awarded by the examiners and I hope that their number will increase.

I conclude by blessing you all and asking God to help you to take to heart these few advice and enable you to put them into practice according to your ability, and above all to bear well in mind on this "Empire Day" the duties you owe to the State as loyal citizens and to God as true Christians.

Essay Competition at St. Joseph's College.

Since its formation, the St. Joseph's College (Old Boys') Association has made it a practice to offer prizes for the best essays on "Empire Day" in each class. The competition was again held this year.

At the request of the Rev. Bro. Director, the essays were submitted to Mr. E. Itzky, Inspector of English Schools, for adjudication. Mr. Itzky, who very kindly undertook the task, had very great difficulty in adjudicating, as the papers sent him were all very good. The results announced at the parade at the College this morning are as follows:

Class 1. — A. A. Abdolrahman.
Class 2. — Noel Braga.

Class 3. — Leo d'Almada.
Class 4a. — S. Garrod.
Class 4b. — L. Lebedel.
Class 5a. — H. Barroa.
Class 5b. — Hugh Braga.
Class 5c. — Leo Yu Chong.

The prizes, which consisted of suitable books, were presented by Mr. Ralphs to the successful competitors. In making the presentation he said:—I have to thank you for so kindly inviting me to distribute the prizes won by various students for Empire Day essays, and also for giving me the opportunity of reading the best essays sent in. The task of final adjudication was no easy one, as all the papers I read were very good indeed, and I congratulate all the writers on their efforts. Your Headmaster has asked me to say a few words on Empire Day, but many of you have written such excellent essays on the subject that, speaking at such short notice, I find it difficult to say much that has as yet been left unsaid. St. Joseph's College is to be congratulated upon the patriotic spirit shown annually in its celebration of Empire Day, and thanks are due to the St. Joseph's College Association, which generously provides prizes for the Empire Day essays. Although the foundations of the vast Empire to which we belong were laid centuries ago, by far the greatest development took place during the reign of Queen Victoria; it is fitting therefore that on the anniversary of her birth, the growth and glory of the Empire should year by year be celebrated. Queen Victoria ascended the throne of an Empire embracing 83 million square miles; she handed it down to her illustrious son and successor, King Edward VII, with three million square miles added to it. When she began her reign, the Empire covered one-sixth of all the land of the globe; she handed to her successor a territory embracing nearly one-fourth of the whole of the globe. On this territory dwell more than four hundred millions of people, more than one-fifth of all the world's inhabitants, people of every race and climate, of every colour and every religion, speaking innumerable tongues and living in various degrees of civilisation. The story of the building of the Empire is far too long for me to tell to-day, but we can remember that the Empire is the result of the strenuous self-sacrifice of men and women of our race who have gone forth, regardless of dangers and difficulties, to carry the flag and all that the flag implies to every corner of the earth. And as new peoples have come within the fold of the Empire they have been shown by our Empire-builders and rulers that they can rest confident in the knowledge that under the British rule Justice, Freedom and Peace are established. And in this great world war in which we are now engaged the Allies—and all of us assembled here to-day belong to one or other of the Allied nations—are fighting not for vain glorious conquest, but for a peace which shall ensure to all nations the blessings of Justice and Freedom. (Applause).

Bro. Aymar, Director of the College, briefly replied. The scholars, to the number over five hundred and fifty, then marched past and saluted the flag.

On the call of Bro. Aymar, three rousing cheers were given for the King, after which the boys marched to the Catholic Cathedral, where a commemorative service was held for scholars attending the Catholic schools in Hongkong and Kowloon.

The Function at the Hongkong Club.

There was a large and representative gathering at the Hongkong Club at noon to-day, those present including prominent officers of the Government service, representatives of the Allied nations, the mercantile marine and the business community, as well as members of the Club and their friends. Patriotic speeches were delivered by the Chief Justice, the American, French and Russian Consuls and Mr. B. Sutherland, and it was anticipated by the last-named that the following telegram was being despatched to His Majesty the King:—

"Large gathering members, friends Hongkong Club, and many representatives of mercantile marine, which has rendered such noble service, desire convey your Majesties dutiful cordial greetings and loyalty on this our Empire Day, and desire humbly express admiration of your increasing solicitude and efforts ameliorate sufferings of those to whom the war has brought bereavement and loss, and tender congratulations on success already achieved by Navy and Army and prayers for a speedy and triumphant end of war followed by lasting peace based on justice and freedom all oppressed nations."

HOLYOAK.

Chairman.

Sir William Rees Davies, proposing the health of His Majesty the King, said:—Ladies and gentlemen, I have been deputed by the Committee of this Club to submit to you on this Empire Day the toast of His Majesty the King. Empire Day, as you know, is the original conception of the uniting together of the component parts of the British Empire, the Mother Country and her overseas Dominions. The flag under which I stand this morning demonstrates the fact that we are united. No celebration of our Empire would be complete without the association of our Allies. This is not a gala day—we must not regard it as such; it is, in my opinion, no occasion for a humorous speech, and I promise I will not attempt it. This is a day in this far outpost of the Empire in which we meet together to pledge our allegiance, give our affection, for our King. (Applause). And again we meet to cement the Alliance which exists between us, an overwhelming majority of the great nations in the world fighting in the cause of humanity against ruthless enemies who have resorted to every form of oppression, of cruelty, of outrage in the pursuit of their relentless warfare. This is not an occasion for celebrating the fruits of victory. The time is not yet, but in the end victory is assured. As sure as the light of day follows the darkness of the night, so our righteous cause will prevail. Our sacrifices in human life and treasure, terrible as they have been, will not be in vain, and future generations will owe eternal gratitude to the youth of to-day. Our advance on the Western Front during the last two months shows the stuff the British and French Armies are made of to-day. Our ammunition is secured, our financial resources are boundless, our soldiers and sailors are full of fight. The nation is arising to a full sense of responsibility, and time only will vindicate the cause of the Allies. Let us thank God for our all-powerful Navy, that is pursuing its ceaseless vigil on the seas. To them we and our Allies owe the preservation of our commerce and freedom from invasion. Let us reflect for a moment on the effect of the war on our Empire. Has it not consolidated the British Empire? South Africa, a few years ago our enemy, under the benign influence of British rule, is now our staunch friend in battle, due to the concession of local autonomy. South Africa had been given a voice in her local affairs and she has in the field as brave a body of men as were ever turned out. She has given us a remarkable General and a remarkable statesman, General Smuts. It would be easy to talk at some length on the important part being taken by the Dominions and the Colonies. Canada and Australia have played a splendid part, coming right forward, the Crown Colonies have come into line. They have given much, but they will give more. (Applause). The Mother Country owes much to its overseas possessions. Doubtless they will get their reward. The Imperial Federation, at one time the dream of the visionary, is now in the region of practical politics. Colonial statesmen have been sitting in London, they have been called in to help settle the problems that affect the whole Empire. Is that not a great epoch in our history? It is a glorious consolidation of the Empire. It

is the redeeming feature which makes the English-speaking race a consolidated race. A few words about our gallant Allies: Gallant little Belgium at the outset of the war played a noble part. (Applause). As to our neighbour, France, it is impossible to over-rate the services rendered by this great people. Our soldiers are fighting side by side with the French. The glorious Entente Cordiale, which was established during the reign of the great King Edward, has become lasting. The Channel only divides us from France, or did, but now in these days we have our aircraft, and nothing divides us. Let us hope that our friendship will be lasting and enduring. Russia, a great nation, which at the beginning of the war with its great Army held the eastern Front and enabled the Allies to concentrate their strength elsewhere, has acquired the eternal gratitude of the Allied Powers. Japan, our old Ally, is staunch, and her Navy in the Far East has played no small part in the battle. Italy, the home of Garibaldi, has joined us in crushing Prussian militarism and despotism. Finally, but not least, we welcome into this battle the United States of America. They are our kindred, they are our relations. By their coming into the battle we have secured the whole of the English-speaking race. We have all been struck by the part taken by the ex-President of America, Mr. Roosevelt, who himself at the outset urged his country forward and now at his age is prepared to lead an army on the battle field of France. His was a splendid achievement. The United States is going to participate in the great victory. I am asked to-day to welcome the Consul General representing the Great Powers to this Club. Their presence here, standing under these united flags, is a great epoch in the history of Hongkong. This unity marks an important event, an important time in English history. I may say it is indeed a red letter day for the Hongkong Club. (Applause). I bid you be of good cheer. Let us, if needs be, exhaust our final resources in this battle, and we shall hand down to our children and to generations to follow a noble heritage, the final vindication of right against might, and secure to all nations a charter of liberty and freedom. (Loud and prolonged applause).

Mr. George E. Anderson, Consul General for the United States of America, said he was sure that those present would quite appreciate that to-day he was with them in a new relation. He felt compelled to say that the expressions during the last two-and-a-half years in Hongkong against Americans had not always been pleasant to Americans. They had been misjudged, and they had been faced with uncompromising criticism. The line America had taken had been the subject for review in the newspapers which was in some cases unfair. The United States was situated somewhat differently to any nation in Europe, their interests had been separated somewhat, and while there had been many ties which drew them close to the nations in Europe to which they were allied, it had been more as distant friends than as a neighbour. He had no disposition to apologise for what America had done. She had done the right as she had seen the right, and was now pursuing the same course. Their coming into the war represented no change of policy, but the natural inevitable developments of the policy they had pursued all along. He had found since America had entered the war that there was a tendency among British people to feel that they had come in by the back door. (Orises of "No, not at all"). The war had not been won yet. Lord Kitchener told them to look forward to a three years' war, and he wanted to say that America was preparing for another three years of war. He hardly knew what to say. He felt rather in the position of a merchant who was asked to deliver the goods. He thought the position of the United States could best be indicated from a leader in the New York Times, from which given in other parts. The women

he read an extract. He believed that the position of the war to-day was like the Battle of Waterloo at four o'clock in the afternoon—it was time that the reserves were being brought up. The British square had been fighting a long time and now was the time to be aggressive. This was the occasion for them to use the reserves, and the reserves which were coming up were the United States. It seemed quite possible that, while Britain had borne the brunt of the fighting to-day, America would have to bear the heavier burden. What a stupendous struggle this was; everything was centred on a comparatively few miles in France. He was sure that they could not realise the hell that existed in the trenches. The world to-day was filled with widows and orphans. Some were dying, and others had paid the great sacrifice. But Britain to-day was greater than she had ever been before, while in the midst of this great devastating war, more and more people were dropping into the lap of Britannia. He did not think the average Britisher realised what a terrible danger to America Britain could be. On the borderland of Canada and America there was some 4,000 miles, but there was not a single gun, not a single man, nor a single fort on any portion of that land. (Cheers).

M. Rees, the French Consul, said there were none among the Allies who could refrain from heartily participating in the rejoicings of Empire Day. It called up the glorious past of the British Empire and reminded them that the British were the first to set an example of a free nation, founding the Empire on the principles of fair play and determination to fight for the rights of mankind. Once more, three years ago, the British Empire entered a struggle for liberty against oppression, with its usual resolve. All its citizens, in perfect accord with the great democracies of the world, repeated after Kipling:—

There's but one task for all,
For each one life to give:
Who stands if Freedom falls,
Who dies if Freedom lives?

They had seen the new historical "Contemptible Little Army" of 1914 always growing stronger, until it had now become the formidable Army of the Somme, and it would not cease striking great blows, shoulder to shoulder with the French, until the wretched Boches had been overthrown and the world had become a better place to live in, and until justice should reign supreme. Two principles and two civilisations were fighting: the sovereignty of Right and the sovereignty of Might, and they were confident that the near future would see the victory of the Allies. To that victory the British Army and Navy had very fully contributed, from which they would derive an everlasting glory. "Hurrah for the British Army and Navy!" "Vive la France et ses Allies!"

M. D'Ostingen, the Russian Consul, said he was in the happy position of having been present at three of these Empire Day celebrations, and he thought he was only one of the Allied Consuls who had had the privilege. He wished to express to his Allied colleagues his expression of sincere gratitude. Since the war there had been momentous changes in Russia. In peace time they would have looked upon the recent situation there as a domestic, a family affair, but this change in her Constitution closely affected the cause of the Allies. Speaking of the peace movement in Russia, he wished to refer them to the Provisional Russian Government. This Government had said that the pledges entered into by Russia would not be broken. The Provisional Government had the united support of the whole country. Although he was not delegated to say so, he thought he was voicing the opinion of the Russians when he said that Russia would not sheath the sword until the hour of victory. He wished to pay a tribute to the work rendered by the women of England. They had done a splendid service, giving assistance which was quite different from what women had given in other wars. The women

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Who stands if Freedom falls,
Who dies if Freedom lives?

They had seen the new historical "Contemptible Little Army" of 1914 always growing stronger, until it had now become the formidable Army of the Somme, and it would not cease striking great blows, shoulder to shoulder with the French, until the wretched Boches had been overthrown and the world had become a better place to live in, and until justice should reign supreme. Two principles and two civilisations were fighting: the sovereignty of Right and the sovereignty of Might, and they were confident that the near future would see the victory of the Allies. To that victory the British Army and Navy had very fully contributed, from which they would derive an everlasting glory. "Hurrah for the British Army and Navy!" "Vive la France et ses Allies!"

M. D'Ostingen, the Russian Consul, said he was in the happy position of having been present at three of these Empire Day celebrations, and he thought he was only one of the Allied Consuls who had had the privilege. He wished to express to his Allied colleagues his expression of sincere gratitude. Since the war there had been momentous changes in Russia. In peace time they would have looked upon the recent situation there as a domestic, a family affair, but this change in her Constitution closely affected the cause of the Allies. Speaking of the peace movement in Russia, he wished to refer them to the Provisional Russian Government. This Government had said that the pledges entered into by Russia would not be broken. The Provisional Government had the united support of the whole country. Although he was not delegated to say so, he thought he was voicing the opinion of the Russians when he said that Russia would not sheath the sword until the hour of victory. He wished to pay a tribute to the work rendered by the women of England. They had done a splendid service, giving assistance which was quite different from what women had given in other wars. The women

SERVICE CONCERT.

"Thoughtful Act by Kowloon Children."

The ladies and children of the Kowloon branch of the Ministering Children's League very kindly entertained a large number of men in H.M. Services to tea in the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home yesterday afternoon, and later to a concert and display in the Seamen's Institute. About three hundred and fifty men, representing all the units in the Command, and including a fair sprinkling of men from the Naval Yard, sat down to tea. Tables were served by the ladies of the League, assisted by the children, who helped to promote a feeling of the utmost good humour and friendliness.

At the beginning of the concert, the thanks of the men were well expressed by Bombardier Wilson for the excellent tea provided, and for the kind thought to the men thus shown.

The beautiful display given by the children was so thoroughly enjoyed that another vote of thanks was called for at the end of the concert, and cheer after cheer was given for the children. The whole affair was something of a novelty in Service circles, but a big number agreed with Bombardier Wilson that it was the most enjoyable concert they had attended during their stay in the Colony.

All the expenses are being met by the ladies of the League. The movement was initiated by Mrs. Aitken, President of the Kowloon Branch, who was assisted by a large number of members and associates. The event was such a success that it is now the intention of the promoters to give another performance sometime during the Autumn.

THE DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

Closing its Forms for Publication.

It has been decided to close the forms of the new Hongkong Dollar Directory at the end of this present month, in order to place the book in the printer's hands for completion in June. Therefore it would be well for any firm or individual who have not yet sent in their names and addresses to do so without delay.

We are informed that a feature of the propaganda for names has been the great number who have responded by sending in their private addresses, a fact which has given much gratification to the Dollar Directory Company, as it will enable a complete residential section to be published.

Mr. J. B. Flynn Anderson, the originator of the "Dollar Directory" idea, asks us to allow him, through the medium of our columns, to express his sincere appreciation of the courtesy shown him by the public of Hongkong in responding so heartily to his request for names and addresses. Almost every foreigner in the Colony has sent in a response, and a very large proportion of leading Chinese and other residents have also filled in the forms.

in England to-day had given their services, thereby releasing men for the front. (Applause).

Mr. R. Sutherland welcomed the ladies to the Club, and stated that Mr. Holyoak before he left handed him the telegram to be sent to His Majesty the King. The speaker went on to refer to the ties which bound the Colony to the King and Empire, and paid a graceful tribute to Sir William Rees Davies for his excellent speech, and to the Allied Consuls for their assurances.

At the Phoenix Club.

At noon to-day the members of the Phoenix Club gathered together in honour of Empire Day and drank the health of His Majesty the King. There was a good attendance of members, and after the toast had been most enthusiastically drunk, the National Anthem was sung.

THE BANDMAN SEASON.

"The Bing Boys are Here."

During its previous visit, the Bandman Opera Company made a great hit with its performance of "The Bing Boys are Here," a revue containing a fund of good humour, some exceedingly catchy and clever music, and quite an entertaining "story," and it was only to be expected that when the production was given again last evening there should be a large and appreciative audience. So it proved.

Mr. Fred Wino and Mr. Billy Rex were inimitable in the title roles, their humorous work being of the best, and causing roars of hearty laughter. They were ably assisted by Miss Addie Leigh, and most of the other principal members of the Company had solo work to perform. What was perhaps most popular of all was the street singing of Miss Roslyn and Messrs. Hodgson, Kellaway and Cohen, these four performers giving several really good quartettes. Mr. Compton Coutts had several solos to fill in all of which he acted with ability. The delightful scenery and dances added to the enjoyment of the evening.

This evening the musical comedy, "The Girl from Oiro's," is being given.

League Tennis.

On Saturday, K.C.C. "B" meet the C.R.C. "B" at Causeway Bay at 4.15 p.m. The Kowloon team will be—C. W. Jeffries, L. J. Blackburn, C. J. Stapleton, J. Ralston, R. Anderson and R. H. Jewsbury.

Volunteer Reserve Orders.

Orders issued to-day by Major G. H. Wiskeman, Commanding H.K.V.R., state:—All parades ordered for Friday, 25th inst., are cancelled. The lecture on Firing Instruction to Officers and N.C.O.s is postponed to Thursday, 31st May.

In Honour of Colonel Ward. The Mayor of Andover, Hants, where Colonel John Ward, M.P., worked as a lad, has received an offer of £50 from Colonel Walter Faber, M.P., to erect, preferably at Andover or Weyhill, a memorial to Colonel Ward's bravery in the Tyndarus, the Admiralty transport mined off the Cape. Colonel Ward was the commander of the splendid Middlesex battalion on board, which behaved with the courage of the men of the Birkenhead.

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter, post or by parcel post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly or containing gold; All manufactures of silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs Office, that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest route.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Telegraphic advice has been received from London that the mails despatched from Hongkong via Siberia to London on March 12th 1917 and to London Forward on March 12th and 19th 1917 are postponed.

There's a Difference



BETWEEN
"GOLD BAND"
AND OTHER
CIGARETTES.

Where nothing could please before
"GOLD BAND" brings pleasure
and satisfaction in a measure
difficult to describe.



PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER & GENERAL
BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on
SATURDAY, the 26th May,
1917.

commencing at 10.30 a.m.
at No. 3 Carnarvon Road,
K. Wilson.

A Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture

Also
A Few Pieces of Choice
Canton Blackwood Ware.

And
1 Cottage Piano by Hermann
Wagner Stuttgart.
On view from Friday, the
25th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on
TUESDAY, the 29th May,
1917.

commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street.

A Large Quantity of Sundry
Goods

Comprising:—
Bed Sheets (Double & Single),
Embroidered Bed Spreads, Turk-
ish & Huckaback Towels, White
Lace Curtains, etc., etc.

Also
A Quantity of Smart Ladies'
blouses, fancy flowered dress
materials, etc., etc.

And
101 Pairs Ladies' White Can-
vas Shoes.
(The above have only just
arrived)

On view from Saturday, the
26th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
Catalogues will be issued.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GENERAL
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the
Members will be held on
TUESDAY, 2nd May, 1917,
at 4 o'clock P.M. in the Chamber
Room, Chartered Bank Building,
3 Queen's Road Central, Hong-
kong for the purpose of nominat-
ing a Representative of the
Chamber on the Legislative
Council during the absence on
leave of the Honourable Mr. P.
H. Holyoak.

Notice in writing of the names
of Candidates and of their pro-
posers and seconders to be
lodged with the Secretary at least 48
hours before the time appointed
for the holding of the General
Meeting.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE
Acting Secretary.

N.B.—In view of the Whit-
tide holidays, nominations will
be received up to 10 A.M. on
TUESDAY, 15th inst.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
22nd May, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions from the Liquidators
of Messrs. Jebson & Co., in
pursuance of an order of the
Hongkong Government, to sell
by public auction, at 12 o'clock
(NOON) on **TUESDAY, the 31st**
day of July, 1917, at his sales
rooms, Duddell Street,
THE VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY situate at
The Peak, Hongkong and being
Rural Building Lot No. 19.
In One Lot.

The property consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground
and premises known as
"Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate
near Mount Gough in the Colony
of Hongkong with an area of
124,032 square feet and registered
in the Land Office as Rural
Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the un-
expired residue of a term of 75
years created therein by an
indenture of Crown Lease dated
the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is
\$85.00.

The further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to
Messrs. Wilkinson & Giff, Solicitors
for the Liquidators or
to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS

1917 Overland Touring Cars.

6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICES.

UNION WATERBOAT
CO. LTD., AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the TRANSFER
BOOKS of the Company will be
CLOSED FROM MONDAY 14th
May, to THURSDAY 14th June,
1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of \$3.00
per share will be paid to Share-
holders on and after the 29th
May, 1917, on presentation of
Share Certificates for endorse-
ment.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1917.

MANGANESE ORE.

A large stock of MANGANESE ORE,
on hand, FOR SALE at a MODERATE
PRICE. For further information,
please apply either to Kung Wo, case of
"The Luk-wai, Kwong" Mineral Office
Boham Street, Telephone No. 251, or
Kam Leung, care of Messrs. Butterfield
and Swire, Chinese, Shipping Office.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA
CLUB.

THE SECOND GYMKHANA
MEETING of the Season
will be held at Happy Valley on
SATURDAY, the 26th inst., com-
mencing at 3.30 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will
be \$1.00 for others than Members
of the Hongkong Jockey Club or
Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform
free.

The Committee invite the
Ladies of Hongkong to be
present.

Hongkong, 22nd May 1917.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

A NEXT-ORDINARY GEN-
ERAL MEETING of the
Members of the Hongkong Club
will be held in the Club House
on **WEDNESDAY, the 30th**
May, 1917, at 5.15 P.M.

Business:—As set forth in the
notice posted in the Hall of the
Club.

By Order,
E. DES VCEUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1917.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
SINGAPORE BRANCH

R.H.K. GOLF CLUB.

Annual Meeting Last Evening.

There was a good attendance
at the annual meeting of the
Royal Hongkong Golf Club at
Happy Valley yesterday, Mr. S. H.
Dodwell (Captain) presiding.

The Chairman said:—Gentle-
men,—The report and accounts
having been in your hands for
some time I propose with your
permission to take them as
read. I think you will
agree with me that, consider-
ing the circumstances, the
report is a satisfactory
one. The profit for the year
amounts to \$4,271.29 against a
loss of \$2,541.71 last year, after
writing off Fan Ling course and
property \$2,257.37 for account
of the year 1916. In the sum of
\$13,336.98 for Fan Ling mainte-
nance many items appear which
in previous years have been treated
as capital expenditure. The
reserve account, which last year
stood at \$29,761.30, you will
observe, has been utilized
in writing down the
Fan Ling property, plant, etc.,
nothing having been previously
written off for depreciation since
the course was laid out and the
buildings erected.

With regard to the item Gun
Club suspense account, I would
explain that the Committee took
over the Gun Club, lock, stock and
barrel, including the Club House
and cash balance, the latter being
more than sufficient to pay for the
removal of the Club house from
Hongkong and its erection at Fan
Ling. When it was first put up,
I regret to say, it presented a
serious blot on the landscape,
which fortunately for us caught
the eye of His Excellency the
Governor, with the result that he
very kindly defrayed the cost of
beautifying it. (Applause). The
upkeep and running expenses
will cost the club a very small
sum per annum, and when a
normal supply of cartridges is
obtainable I hope, gentlemen,
you will patronise this new
attraction.

The sincere thanks of the Club
are further due to His Excellency
the Governor and Mr. T. S. For-
rest, who presented us with the
handsome half-way pavilion,
which was opened during the
year and is a great improvement
on the old shed we used to quench
our thirst in. (Applause).

The Committee are of opinion
that the present caddie system at
Fan Ling, including the practice
of stationing forecaddies round
the course on busy days, although
it created a little confusion at
first, is a distinct improvement on
the old methods, and I trust their
opinion is shared by you all.

The alterations to the Club
House at Deepwater Bay, I regret
to say, have been somewhat pro-
tracted owing to circumstances
over which we had no control,
but they are now nearing com-
pletion and should greatly en-
hance the popularity of our picnic
course.

I should like to express the
thanks of the club to Mr. C. A.
Peel and Mr. W. D. Kraft, who
acted as Honorary Secretaries
during the temporary absence of
Mr. Cumming. The Secretaryship
of this club, gentlemen, is no bed
of roses, as Mr. Cumming will tell
you. During the regime of Mr.
Kraft the ladies dissociated
themelves from us. I am certain
they would not have taken this
step had they known that Mr.
Cumming was returning (Laugh-
ter). They now have their own
Captain and Committee, and
although their powers are neces-
sarily limited, with the exception
of the fixing of their own handi-
caps, I understand that perfect
harmony prevails (Laughter
and applause). With those few
remarks, gentlemen, I beg to
propose the adoption of the report
and accounts as presented.

Mr. E. V. D. Parr seconded.

On the motion of Mr. Parr,
seconded by Mr. E. J. Giff, Mr.
Dodwell was re-elected Captain.

Proposed by the Chairman,
seconded by Mr. E. Mailland, Mr.
K. M. Cumming was re-elected
non-Secretary.

The following Committee was
then elected:—Mr. E. J. Giff,
Hon. Mr. E. B. Hallifax,
Messrs. W. D. Kraft, E. H. Thomas,
E. V. D. Parr and A. B. Robie, the
three first named having been
members of last year's Committee.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Ching, Chinese, ss. 1,100, Paramara,
24th May.—Shoe, 24th May, Gen.—
C. M. & N. Co.

Amakura, M. Jap. ss. 1,370, T. Komibi,
24th May.—Swatow, 23rd May, Gen. &
Sugar—O. S. K.

Lienahing, Br. ss. 1,105, Baylis, 23rd
May.—Saigon, 18th May, Rice—
Chinese

Esang, Br. ss. 1,177, W. P. Baker, 24th
May.—Swatow, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Araki A.	Meagher Mr & Mrs
Brook	Mahomedally N
Brooks F. H.	Mayers D C
Brown Mr & Mrs	Mak
Brown G F	Matsumoto Mr & Mrs
Benjamin Mr & S	Mactory Mrs O
Bowerman	Matsumoto M
Cheng C	Miyata T
Chye Peng Thei	Murakoshi Mrs T
Chye I P	Matsumoto Mrs K
Cholaram	Nakamura K
Davidson A	Nagamine T
Dejima Mrs T	Nakanishi
Endoh T	Nakamura S
Enoki	Nitta T
Fung Mrs	Ng Cheong Hong
Forwick Mr & Mrs	Mr & Mrs
J S	Ng Hing Chi
Fukuda	Ozono Mr & Mrs
Gillies Mr & Mrs	Playfair Miss A K
H J	Rogers C W
Goch S	Spence A C
Harwich Mr & Mrs	Southouse Mr & Mrs
Hea J L	Mrs
Hanaka Mrs T	Sadashi Mrs Y
Hasegawa S	Sayumi S
Hayama Mrs	Senju K
Harada Mr & Mrs	Tanaka A
F S	Tanaka Mr & Mrs
Iyehong An Yong	Tatsumi H
Iyehong An Yong	Toyonaga Miss I
Jamshahmed R	Ushigome S
Koyama Mr & Mrs	Whitefield Miss
Kawachi Y	Woodhouse
Kinchitsu G	Wada K
Kish S	Yamane G
Kishino S	Yoshikawa Mr & Mrs
Kitahara S	Mrs
Long J J Senator	Yeyemura
Lee	Yamashita Com

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 24th at 12.15.—No returns from
Japanese stations. Pressure has in-
creased moderately over N. China and S.
Mandchuria, but with few exceptions,
has decreased slightly elsewhere. A weak
anticyclone has formed over N. China,
and an irregular area of low pressure
covers the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.98 inch.
Total since January 1st 15.41 inches,
against an average of 19.77 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Road.	E. winds, moderate cloudy, rain.
2 Formosa Channel.	N.E. winds, moderate to fresh.
3 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Loochoo	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, May 24, 1917.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Barometer	Day	On date	On date
29.87	29.87	29.87	29.87
84	77	79	79
73	94	89	89
8	SNW	NZ	NZ
2	1	1	1
6	0	0	0
0.00	0.00	0.14	0.14

Highest open air temperature on the 23rd & 24th 77°
Lowest 61°
H.K. Observatory, May 24, 1917.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

For the best Meals, Refresh-
ments, Bread, Cakes and Con-
fectionery a before-the-war
prices ALEXANDRA CAFE.

On the proposal of Mr. Kraft,
seconded by the Chairman, the
Hon. Mr. E. B. Hallifax was
elected a life member of the Club
in recognition of his services to
the Club, more particularly in
connection with the laying out
and improvement of the course
at Fan Ling.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Dod-
well, last year's Captain, was
proposed by Mr. Mailland and
heartily accorded.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE

ROYAL

HONGKONG.

For 2 NIGHTS Only.

Maurice E. BANDMAN

Presents

THE NEW BANDMAN OPERA CO.

in the following London Successes:—

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

"THE GIRL FROM CIROS."

The Latest Garrick Success.

LAST NIGHT. FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

Friday "THE GIRL IN THE TAXI."

May 25th. From the Lyric Theatre.

BOOKING now open at

MOUTRIE'S.

Prices as Usual.

Commencing at 9.15 P.M.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 25TH MAY, 1917.

1st & 2nd Series of

"WHO'S GUILTY?"

PUPPETS OF FATE & A TIGHT REIN.

PATHE'S BRITISH & AMERICAN GAZETTES.

Comics:—

"THE CASH GIRL'S LOVERS."

"LONESOME LUKE."

Cartoons in the Country.

TUESDAY, 29TH MAY, 1917.

THE GREAT INSPIRING ROMANCE

"THE HIGH HAND."

(6 PARTS).

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Coolest Theatre in Hongkong.

"THE SECRET OF THE GOLDEN MEDAL."

(A Sensational Drama in 3 parts.)

"VICTORY OR DEATH."

(A Modern War Drama in 3 parts.)

And

COMICS.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

23rd, 24th & 25th MAY.

Showing:—Two Powerful Dramas:

"THE WHITE GLOVE GANG."

In 3 Parts.

and

"A THRONE AT STAKE."

In 2 Parts.

Don't Forget:—Thursday, 24th May, Empire Day.
SPECIAL MATINEE AT 5 P.M.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by General Printing
and Publishing Co., Ltd., at the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Press,
No. 11, Des Voeux Street, in the City of Hongkong.

NOTICES.

CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS.
FRANK SMITH & CO.
6, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2590. HONGKONG.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

From the "CURE OF SORE THROAT" and "CURE OF
SORE EYES" and "CURE OF SORE NOSE" and "CURE OF
SORE MOUTH" and "CURE OF SORE EARS" and "CURE OF
SORE THROAT" and "CURE OF SORE EYES" and "CURE OF
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